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Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Shiite Muslim leader from Iran, met Wednesday with 200 Iranians who traveled by bus from West Germany to visit him at his residence in Neuville-le-Chateau near Paris. He answered questions about the political strife in Iran.

## Strikes to Continue

### Opposition Leader In Iran Shuns Deal

TEHRAN, Nov. 10 (AP) — Opposition leader Karim Sanjabi declared today that crippling strikes will continue against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and ruled out any possibility of a deal with the shah or his military government to end Iran's political upheaval.

"We're not prepared to form a provisional government and we're not going to participate in any coalition until our demands are met," he said at Tehran airport after returning from two weeks of talks with the shah's military government, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, near Paris.

Mr. Sanjabi declined to disclose

what he discussed with Mr. Khomeini, but said the shah's military government had agreed to a statement before leaving the French capital that the shah already recognizes the revolutionary character of the opposition drive.

The politician, who is head of the National Front Opposition Coalition, said that he now plans to discuss new moves with other opposition leaders in Tehran and that "we will announce any changes in strategy later." He did not elaborate.

He has proposed a national referendum to decide if Iran's monarchy should continue and stressed in a statement before leaving the French capital that the shah already recognizes the revolutionary character of the opposition drive.



Karim Sanjabi

### Oil Lag Is Shah's Worst Threat

By Jonathan C. Randal

AHWAZ, Iran, Nov. 10 (WP) — A three-week oil workers' strike has reduced Iran's oil production to a sixth of normal and has provided perhaps the gravest threat to the floundering authority of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The strike shows no sign of ending rapidly, largely because the shah seems reluctant to use force and because the strikers are unwilling to abandon political demands tantamount to his overthrow.

Two days ago, production slumped to a low of 880,000 barrels, according to informed insiders. Production rose Wednesday to 1,126,000 barrels because of the arrival of 50 Iranian Navy technicians.

Neither the shah's new military government nor a promised 10 percent raise deterred the strikers from pressing ahead with the slowdown, which started Oct. 18.

Especially worrying to the government is the realization that whenever production is tolerated by the strikers is earmarked essentially for the domestic market, which is being supplied with about 550,000 to 600,000 barrels a day.

Foreign-Exchange Dependency

The depth of the government's dilemma is underlined by its almost total dependence on normal oil production of 6.7 million barrels a day to provide the bulk of Iran's \$2.2 billion to \$2.3 billion annual foreign-exchange income.

For the now, the government can print money — and worry about the inflationary effects later — analysts believe. With more than \$10 billion in foreign-exchange reserves, Iran also can afford to postpone payments to foreign suppliers.

But symptomatic of the government's disarray was the dilatory attitude of officials of the state-owned National Iranian Oil Corp., who evaded visiting journalists' questions about the most basic and nonpolitical aspects of the strike.

Similarly, interviews with two generals, one commanding the entire oil province of Khuzistan from Ahwaz, the other in charge of the refinery city of Abadan 80 miles south, were canceled at the last minute.

This strike, the second since September, began when staff members walked out for the second time in Iranian oil history, apparently angered by management's refusal to give them the same raises provided day laborers in September.

By Western standards it is a strange strike. Workers are still paid, still live in company housing, still drive around in company cars

driven on company-provided gasoline and, in the case of Abadan refinery workers, still show up for their regular shifts, but do little, if any, work.

No sabotage has been reported, but company insiders are increasingly worried about a general lack of housekeeping in the Khuzistan oil fields. Maintenance staffs there are reported working at less than a third of normal strength, and their failure to repair oil leaks could eventually pose a safety problem, according to specialists.

So far, the only strikers returning to work have done so with strike leaders' express approval. For the most part they are involved in distributing petroleum products throughout the country where, for example, the relatively thin net-

### Begin Summons 2 Ministers for Report on Crisis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel today summoned Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to report on the crisis threatening the peace talks between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Begin said that the two Cabinet members would detail the new proposals from the Egyptian government that were presented yesterday to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington by Egypt's acting foreign minister, Boutros Ghali.

"There are problems. Now we have to know what the problems are," the prime minister said. "We will consult, and next week we may all be in Jerusalem for a special government session."

The difficulties in the four-week negotiations reportedly center on language linking a peace treaty with the fate of the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs in Israeli-occupied territory.

Egypt's national radio reported that the government has hardened the linkage demand and is asking that the autonomy plan for residents of the West Bank go into effect nine months after the signing of the peace treaty.

The government previously asked for negotiations on the autonomy plan to start within a



Smiling Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin broke with protocol Thursday to personally thank the policemen of his motorcycle escort in Montreal before boarding his airplane for Toronto.

month of the treaty signing and to finish within five months. But they had set no deadline on putting the decisions into effect.

Despite the latest obstacle in the peace talks, Mr. Begin was confident that a treaty would be signed. "I believe there is no obstacle what-

soever to completing the negotiations," he said on the fourth day of a six-day visit to Canada.

Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman met today with U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton in Washington before flying to Toronto. U.S. mediators are trying to persuade Israel to

accept compromise language that would bind Israel and Egypt to continue negotiations on a broad Middle East agreement.

President Carter yesterday criticized the countries for stalling over (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Calls Hanoi Policy 'Intolerable'

## China Issues Stern Warning to Vietnam

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Nov. 10 (WP) — China told Vietnam today that its anti-Chinese policy had become "intolerable" and sternly warned against further border incidents in an editorial in the Communist Party organ, People's Daily.

The warning came as the Chinese vice premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, conferred with Malaysian leaders on the second stop of his landmark tour of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Teng's frequent warnings of Vietnamese aggression — plus a just-completed visit to Cambodia by a deputy chairman of the Chinese party, Wang Tung-hsing — underline Peking's growing public alarm over reports of a planned Vietnamese offensive against Cambodia and over Hanoi's efforts to make friends of non-Communist Asians.

"We sternly warn the Vietnamese authorities: Draw back your criminal hand stretched to Chinese territory and stop the pro-

vocatio and intrusion along the Chinese-Vietnamese border," said the People's Daily editorial, referring to a incident Nov. 1 in which six Chinese died.

### 'Quite Intolerable'

"Since last August, the Vietnamese authorities have successively sent armed personnel and militiamen to intrude into many areas in China's Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces to set up barbed-wire entanglements, dig trenches and lay mines," said the editorial, the text of which was transmitted here by China's news agency. "The arrogant way they expressed hostility toward the Chinese people has become quite intolerable."

Vietnam has blamed the Nov. 1 outbreak of border violence on Peking, saying Chinese forces invaded Vietnamese territory and ambushed a militia unit. Hanoi responded to the latest Chinese charges by announcing it had posthumously decorated a squad leader killed by "Chinese hosti-

ties" in a bloody Aug. 25 border battle.

The prospect of more heavy fighting on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border and increased Soviet involvement in the area have made Southeast Asia at least the temporary focus of Chinese foreign policy.

### Tanzania Sends Troops to Front Against Uganda

MWANZA, Tanzania, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Tanzanian troops poured through the battle-zone town of Mwanza today on their way to the "razing of whole villages" by the forces of Ugandan President Idi Amin.

Hundreds of troops in full battle gear rolled through the Lake Victoria area toward the front near the Kagera River, the southern boundary of 710-square-mile area held by Mr. Amin's forces since Oct. 30.

Although Peking has been denouncing alleged collusion between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for several months, Chinese rhetoric became even more strident with the surprise signing of a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation between Moscow and Hanoi on Nov. 3.

Hanoi Cites Commitments

The treaty comes close to being a military alliance between the two mightiest military powers on China's borders. It calls for immediate mutual consultation whenever Vietnam or the Soviet Union "is attacked or threatened with attack."

Vietnamese diplomats have rushed to assure their counterparts in Southeast Asia that the treaty is only designed to ward off the threat of attack from China and in no way diminishes Hanoi's commitment to keeping Southeast Asia free from the influence of the Soviet Union and other powers.

Diplomats here agree that the Vietnamese may indeed have been forced to accept to closer ties than they wanted with Moscow in order to insure a steady flow of Soviet supplies to their stricken economy.

But Chinese diplomats are said to be encouraging Southeast Asian analysts to draw ominous parallels between the Nov. 3 treaty and a similar agreement that Indira Gandhi, then prime minister of India, signed with Moscow in 1971. Mrs. Gandhi's move turned out to be a calculated effort to win a key ally in her eventual war against Pakistan that forced the Pakistanis to abandon Bangladesh.

The People's Daily editorial today charged similar motives in Vietnam's dealings with Moscow (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### 140 Demonstrations Across Country

## Spaniards March to Protest Terrorism

MADRID, Nov. 10 (Reuters) — Tens of thousands marched through central Madrid tonight to protest the political violence that has claimed 65 lives in Spain this year.

The demonstration was one of more than 140 being held across the country tonight, supported by Spain's main political parties, trade unions and citizens' associations.

The thousands who turned out in the capital despite a day of torrential rain marched behind a huge banner reading, "Terrorism No. Democracy Yes," and chanted, "Yes to the Constitution. No to Terrorism."

Organizers of the marches, being held in all parts of Spain except the troubled Basque region, said they hoped that more than a million persons would take to the streets to show their opposition to guerrilla violence. The Basque separatist or-

ganization ETA is held responsible for two thirds of this year's guerrilla killings.

Assassination Campaign

ETA stepped up its campaign of assassinations two months ago as the country's new democratic constitution neared final passage through the Cortes, Spain's parliament. The draft constitution was approved by both houses last week and will be submitted to the people in a national referendum Dec. 6.

ETA opposes the draft constitution, believing it will maintain the Madrid government's hold over the four Basque provinces.

Today's anti-violence marches were the latest in a series, indicating growing public concern about guerrilla attacks.

The moderate Basque Nationalist Party incurred the wrath of ETA by holding a large peace march through the streets of Bilbao, the major Basque port, two weeks ago.

The Bilbao protest provoked counterdemonstrations by extremist nationalists, which were firmly put down by riot police.

Last week, extreme rightists staged their own anti-guerrilla demonstration in Madrid.

About 500 police in riot gear were standing by during tonight's Madrid demonstration, but they maintained a low profile. The march organizers had 4,000 of their own stewards on hand in case of trouble.

Political leaders heading the march included Santiago Carrillo, Communist Party secretary general, and Enrique Tierno Galvan, Socialist Party president — Spain's major opposition leaders — and Rafael Arias-Salgado, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Center Union Party.

### General Assembly Demands Turk Army Leave Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI) — The General Assembly has bluntly demanded quick action by the Security Council to back up a resolution calling for the removal of Turkish forces from Cyprus.

After four days of debate, the General Assembly voted yesterday, 110-4 with 22 abstentions, in favor of a resolution demanding that Turkish troops get out of Cyprus and insisting that the Security Council implement the call.

Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Pakistan voted no. The United States abstained.

### Resolutions Rejected

In a separate ballot, the assembly called on the Security Council to adopt "all appropriate and practical measures" to see that its resolutions are enforced. The vote on the unusually strong message was 80-7 in favor, with 48 abstentions. The United States voted no.

Turkey has steadfastly rejected all UN resolutions on the subject of Cyprus and gave no indication that it would pay any attention to the new one. Its UN ambassador, Orhan Erkip, said this latest move would merely "prolong the agony of the Cypriots."

Washington made its unambiguous stance clear. "My government cannot support the resolution," U.S. delegate Richard Pettee said flatly. "While the situation with respect to Cyprus is serious, it is misleading to suggest that Security Council action is called for."



Cypriot UN Ambassador Zenon Rossides.

The strongly worded resolution also called for the "immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces

from Cyprus and for the "urgent resumption" of talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.



## Rhodesia Breakaway 13 Years Ago

No Regrets, Smith Says  
On Anniversary of Split

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith, who declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain 13 years ago tomorrow, says he has no regrets about his decision even though he faces an increasingly bloody and apparently unwinnable war.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that he looks for a Camp David-style summit to bring peace to Rhodesia, and he warned Britain that its soldiers risk death by aiding black nationalist guerrillas trying to depose him.

At midnight tonight, Mr. Smith will strike a bell to commemorate his Nov. 11, 1965, unilateral declaration of independence, a decision that set Rhodesia on a path of white minority rule.

In the interview, Mr. Smith defended his decision.

"With the passage of time, it becomes more and more clear that it was the only decision," he said, "the correct decision that has enabled us to play a part in history, in the history of holding the line for the free world against the march of Marxism, the totalitarian system."

He said that Rhodesia would cooperate with any efforts by Britain to convene a Camp David-type peace conference to work out a majority-rule settlement between the rival interim government and the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

However, he warned that British technicians in Zambia risk the risk of being killed during Rhodesian raids into the neighboring country to destroy guerrilla training bases.

"We don't, when we go in to attack bases, pause to sort out Britishers from non-Britishers," he said.

In 1965, Britain offered to grant independence if Mr. Smith promised that a black government eventually would be created, but Mr. Smith's response was to declare independence.

Since 1972, Mr. Smith's regime has been waging a war against nationalist guerrillas; the fighting has claimed 14,000 lives.

Mr. Smith again attacked the United States and Britain, who

have imposed trade sanctions against Salisbury.

"We're in the incredibly stupid position that we have the United States and British governments on the same side as the Marxists, the Russians and the Cubans, supporting terrorists," he said.

Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo has said that the conflict will be resolved on the battlefield. Mr. Smith said there was nothing he could do to persuade Mr. Nkomo to attend a conference.

"This is where the United States and British governments have got to play their part," Mr. Smith said, adding that Washington now seems "to be moving into the driver's seat" even though Rhodesia in his view is basically a British problem.

## Martial Law Extended

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (Reuters) — Martial law was imposed today on 16 more regions of Rhodesia, leaving more than half the country under military rule.

The new zones were mainly tribal reservations northeast and southeast of Salisbury. Martial law was first invoked by Mr. Smith on Sept. 10 when he announced tougher action against Patriotic Front guerrillas fighting to overthrow the transitional government.

By Oct. 5 one fifth of the country had been covered. By Oct. 30 almost one half had been affected. The only areas now outside military rule are the predominantly European farming lands in the center of the country and the major cities of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Vietnamese Call  
From Ship for  
Help for 2,500

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 10 (Reuters) — A tramp steamer carrying 2,500 Vietnamese

sent out a dramatic appeal for help today, saying it had about 500 sick persons aboard, most of them children, and had run out of food and water after 17 days at sea.

The Vietnamese have so far not been allowed to land because of reports reaching organizations and governments involved in resettlement that they paid gold worth \$5 million to an international syndicate for their passage from Vietnam, and therefore might not be genuine refugees.

In a radio-telephone call from the ship, a representative of the Vietnamese, identifying himself as Mrs. Lee, pleaded: "Please come and help, please come and help. Please ask the UN Refugee officials or the Red Cross to help us. This is an emergency. Please help."

She said there were 1,250 children, 620 women and 125 old people among those on board the Hai Hong, a small coastal freighter owned by a group of Hong Kong businessmen and now anchored near Port Klang, about 14 miles from here.

## Pius II Art Is Stolen

PIENZA, Italy, Nov. 10 (AP) — Renaissance paintings, arms, vessels and other works acquired by Pope Pius II were stolen last from Pius II Palace in this Tuscan town, authorities said.



ANTI-PINOCHET GATHERING — Spanish Communist Party President Dolores Ibarruri attends the World Conference of Solidarity with Chile, in Madrid. The conference has drawn about 600 foes of the regime of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, from 50 countries.

## Luanda May Ask Cuban Help

## Angola Says S. Africa Readies Attacks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI) — Angola charged today that South Africa has positioned up to 22,000 troops along the border in preparation for attacks against Angolan villages and said that Luanda is ready to call on Cuba for help if necessary.

South Africa also is making reconnaissance flights more than 100 miles inside Angolan territory, Angola's ambassador to the United Nations, Eliseo de Figueirido, told a news conference at the United Nations.

A bomb exploded today in the central market place of Huambo in Angola, killing 24 persons and injuring 60, according to Angolan authorities. Associated Press reported. Angola radio said some persons were detained, and described them as among 300 bandits sent into Angola by South Africa.

Mr. Figueirido said that Angolan troops had clashed with South African forces along the Angola-Namibia border on Oct. 30, Nov. 2 and Nov. 3. He said that there were some deaths and injuries but that he did not have exact figures.

Angolan intelligence "has detected the massing of South African troops between Namibia and Angola" and "South Africa has it in mind to attack several small villages and towns in southern Angola," he said.

Mr. Figueirido said that from in-

telligence reports "we have a figure of 22,000 South African troops massing along the border." He said that there are an estimated 35,000 to 50,000 South African troops throughout Namibia.

Angola has declared a state of emergency and "our troops are certainly prepared in case of any attack from South Africa," he said. "If we cannot defend against a massive attack, we will be calling on our friends certainly to help us — including the Cubans."

China Warns Vietnamese  
To Stop Border Conflicts

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while carrying on a border war against Cambodia.

"The Soviet Union gives advice to and creates public opinion for Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea (Cambodia) and provides it with large quantities of weapons and many advisers for the purpose. To overthrow democratic Kampuchea is but the first step of their plan of aggression and expansion."

The Chinese in turn are providing thousands of military advisers to the Cambodians and, foreign intelligence sources said, are building a new airfield near Phnom Penh. A Hong Kong source with close ties to Peking insisted this week, however, that China had no intention of sending ground troops to Cambodia as it did to Korea in 1950.

Peking seemed anxious to underline its support for Cambodia this week with a top-level delegation led by Deputy Chairman Wang. As a former head bodyguard of Mao Tse-tung and as the fifth-ranked Chinese leader, Mr. Wang is a mysterious figure with wide-ranging intelligence responsibilities.

Pact Snags  
On Linkage

(Continued from Page 1)

technicalities and urged them to accept the compromise wording agreed to by their negotiators.

Reports from Cairo had quoted President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as saying that he would not be surprised if the talks broke off.

"Some speak of a judicial linkage — I say there is none," Mr. Begin said. "There is a linkage of continuation. This will be a first peace treaty, not a separate treaty with Egypt, but a first one. Then, there will be an invitation to [other Arab nations] to join us in the peace process."

In Tel Aviv, Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin said in an interview published today in the newspaper Ma'ariv that Israel strongly opposes any legal linkage between the peace treaty with Egypt and the future of the occupied Arab territories.

Linkage insisted

Egypt is insisting on a linkage clause, and newspaper reports from Cairo said that a "major crisis" was shaping up over the issue, which would bind together the two peace framework accords engineered by President Carter.

Israel today decided to quicken its expansion of settlements in the occupied territories, and President Sadat vowed to impose Palestinian rule on those lands, setting the nations on a course that could further imperil talks.

The dispute on the future of the territories began after Mr. Carter complained that the two nations had "partially undone" progress made in their talks.

[It was learned that Mr. Vance was planning to meet with Mr. Begin in New York on Sunday. Associated Press reported.]

Angola has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew in four provinces. South Africa has contended that Angola provides bases for the guerrilla South-West Africa Peoples Organization, which the United Nations recognizes as the legitimate representative of Namibia.

Mr. Figueirido defended Angola's backing of SWAPO. "We have made it clear to the world that we will help the just struggle of those people remaining under colonialism," including Namibia, he said.

He last ventured abroad in the late 1960s during a cruise tour of Southeast Asia by Lin Shao-chi, then China's president.

Mr. Lin soon fell in a Cultural Revolution purge fueled by information from his traveling companion, Mr. Wang, who won a promotion.

Although the Chinese seemed to be trying to persuade the Cambodians to moderate their harsh domestic policies and win more friends abroad, it is uncertain what kind of message Mr. Wang carried, other than an unspoken warning to Hanoi to call off its offensive.

A Hong Kong source with close ties to Peking said the Chinese are using the usual difficulties encountered by any new revolutionary government getting started. "A country learns a lot, governments mature," the source said.

In a press conference in Thailand, the first stop on his current tour, Mr. Teng bluntly told Vietnam to forget about using its new Soviet ties against Cambodia. Moscow and Hanoi had become more belligerent since the treaty signing, Mr. Teng said.

"We must watch and see how much aggression they (the Vietnamese) make against Cambodia, then we will decide about measures we will take," Mr. Teng said.

## Vietnam Alleges 'Slander'

HONG KONG, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Vietnam accused China today of conducting "the most foul slander campaign" against Hanoi "as a pretext to send more military forces into Cambodia."

The Vietnamese Army newspaper rejected Cambodian Premier Pol Pot's charge that Vietnam is preparing a major offensive against Cambodia and called officials of his regime "the most odious henchmen of the Chinese authorities."

The newspaper story, published by the Vietnam news agency, accused the Cambodian premier and his vice premier, Leng Sary, of killing thousands of innocent Cambodians, and accused Peking of trying to cover up the crimes.

Japanese Train  
Batters Record  
In Speed Test

MIYAZAKI, Japan, Nov. 10 (Reuters) — An experimental Japanese train today broke its own world speed record, reaching 347 kilometers an hour (215 mph), Japanese National Railways said.

The train, powered by a linear motor, is separated magnetically from the track to eliminate friction and noise, and is regarded as the future of express land travel.

Watched by about 50 international experts, the train beat its previous time of 337 kph, set in July on the 4.7-kilometer test track near this southern city.

Communists, Police  
Clash in Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Nov. 10 (AP) — About 300 young French Communists, a few throwing Molotov cocktails, clashed with police here briefly tonight as they tried to break into a meeting of a European rightist organization.

One police officer was slightly injured in the scuffle which was halted by police tear gas, authorities said.

## To Spur U.S. Enlistments

## Army Hopes to Shorten Hitches

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP) — The Army has drafted a plan to solve its recruitment problems by shortening the minimum enlistment time from three years to two, and offering a better GI bill to those who sign up.

The plan, just approved by Army leaders and now on the way to Defense Secretary Harold Brown and President Carter, would start in January in response to a congressional directive to test a new market.

The idea is to attract young men willing to sign up for two years, but no longer, in exchange for college money.

The plan is being advanced at a time when the Army is having a hard time filling the ranks of its combat units — artillery, armor and infantry — and is signing up a disproportionate percentage of blacks.

## Combat Recruits Sought

Robert Nelson, assistant secretary of the Army for manpower and reserve affairs, said yesterday that the new two-year enlistment plan is designed to get more young men into the combat arms and the understrength reserves. The racial mix, he said, was not a consideration.

A young man enlisted for the two years active duty, Mr. Nelson said, would remain in reserve status for four years, but would not have to participate in drills.

"This gets us into a new market" where the Army can offer "a mini-GI-bill" to young men who feel a three- to four-year break between high school and college is too long, Mr. Nelson said.

He termed the program "a test to identify the degree people are attracted to this option."

Gen. Bernard Rogers, the Army chief of staff, said that lowering the minimum enlistment to two years would fit into the desire of commanders to shorten the tours of American GIs in Europe.

Both Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO supreme commander, and Gen. George Blanchard, commander of U.S. Army forces in Europe, want an 18-month tour for combat troops in Germany rather than the current three- and four-year ones, Mr. Rogers said.

## Tedious Duty

Duty in Germany, even along the NATO front, becomes tedious after a while, making it hard to keep troops motivated, Army officials said.

They added that Germany is so expensive for GIs especially those who live there with wives and children, that three- to four-year tours often turn out to be devastating economically.

The Army's two-year enlistment plan would enable a young man — not woman — signing up for the combat arms to put aside up to \$7,400 for college. The Army would add \$2,000 to the \$3,600 the Veterans' Administration will already contribute to GIs who allot \$75 of their monthly pay to future education.

Army leaders must win approval of their plan from a White House pledged to reduce any unnecessary

government spending in the president's fight against inflation. Under the plan the Army has drafted, between 11,000 and 12,000 volunteers would be signed up for two years next year.

Although attracting more whites into the enlisted ranks was not a stated objective of this recruitment initiative directed by the House and Senate Armed Services committees in the closing days of the last Congress, Army officials said a changed racial mix could be a result of recruiting more college-bound men.

The Army, contradicting the predictions that preceded the switch to career military service in 1973, is becoming progressively blacker. In

September it signed up the highest percentage of black males, 40.7 percent, since going voluntary.

Military recruiters target a national manpower pool of young men comprised of 13 percent blacks.

Army enlisted ranks, both male and female, were comprised of 18 percent blacks in 1973 when the draft expired. By fiscal 1978, the black percentage had increased to 29.2 percent and is expected to keep climbing to reach about one-third of Army enlisted strength by the end of fiscal 1979.

Another influence on the future racial mix of the Army is the large proportion of blacks who sign up for second tours of duty.

## Spanish Sherry Baron

Domecq Gathers Ransom  
In Daughter's Abduction

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10 (AP) — Police said that the family of kidnapped Brianda Domecq yesterday was gathering together the sum of \$1 million to pay for her freedom.

Miss Domecq, 36, the daughter of wealthy Spanish winemaker, Pedro Domecq Gonzalez, was apparently abducted from in or near her home on Tuesday.

Police said that money had been seen being delivered to the Domecq home on the city's south side yesterday. Friends of the family had been asked not to telephone Mr. Domecq last night so that the kidnappers could communicate with the family on how they want the \$1 million ransom to be delivered.

Mr. Domecq, 77, a member of the Spanish sherry-making dynasty, was hospitalized shortly after he learned of his daughter's abduction. The first news of her disappearance came when she failed to pick up her son Peter, 15, and daughter Fernanda, 10, at school. She is married to Fernando Rodriguez.

"No one knows exactly when or how the kidnapping occurred because no one, I repeat, no one saw it happen," said Galicia Alcala.

She said that the family had received three communications from the kidnappers. She added that the family had refused police intervention because it believes in its right to privacy in a personal matter.

The kidnappers asked the police to move away from the home to assure contact and prevent any disruption.

Family of Sherry Barons

MADRID, Nov. 10 (AP) — The kidnapping of Miss Domecq involves one of Spain's richest families, sherry barons whose lifestyle has always been to prefer fine wine and horses to headlines.

"We have no information," said a spokesman at Jerez de la Frontera, the small town at the southwestern tip of Spain where the family has its headquarters.

Although its vineyards are only 20 miles long and 15 miles wide,

the combination of chalky soil and white Palomino grapes are considered by the Domecq family as other sherry makers to be the crown of the world that yields genuine sherry.

The Domecq family of five still retains its traditional form living along with its modern sherry business.

Pedro Domecq Gonzalez is estimated by the Madrid newspaper Pais to have consolidated a fortune of \$3 million since expanding a family business to Mexico 20 years ago.

Shah Threat  
Is Oil Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

all-pervasive and dread secret force whose former chief is unarrested.

• Release of all political prisoners, a process well under way.

• Ending martial law and the century imposed military government.

• Removing foreign advisers, specially those from the United States, whose jobs can be performed by Iranians.

• Punishment of corrupt government officials and ministers.

Even some economic demands such as reduced working hours for offshore drilling crews considered in some quarters as possible to meet now because of shortage of trained Iranian manpower.

Interviews with two young leaders of the spontaneous coordination committee running the strike at Abadan refinery suggested a devotion to utopian ideals rather than working grasp on the give-and-take of labor-management struggles.

Claiming no prior ties with political opposition party, religious or Communist, the leaders spelt disdainfully of a 10 percent offer, which the government must Wednesday in hopes of ending the strike.

'Now We Have Bust'

"We were suppressed for many years, we suffered for long," one leader said, "that we have burst. It was not the shah who liberalized," he added vehemently, "but we who grasped liberation from him. We took it."

"I say why did my father not and I do not want my son to me the same question," he said.

"We know we might be killed but we say we are no better than the people who were killed in Rex Cinema here in Abadan or Saleh Square in Teheran," he said. He was referring to the fire August in which 377 persons were burned and killed and the incident in September in which several hundred Iranians were shot and killed by troops.

Bureau Chief of UP  
Expelled From Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Jid Rishi, United Press International bureau manager here, was expelled from Iran today with wife and child on charges that filed "false and baseless reports on events in the troubled nation."

Mr. Rishi, a 31-year-old Pakistani who had been UPI manager 18 months, was seized at his banded apartment-office in Tehran yesterday by troops and police.

Bangladesh Gen  
A Seat on UN  
Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (AP) — The General Assembly elected Bangladesh to the Security Council today after Japan, Taiwan on the first two ballots, withdrew from the race.

On a third ballot, with 94 votes required, Bangladesh got 125 votes. Two consolation votes went to Japan. But the third ballot failed to break a persistent deadlock between Portugal and Malta for Western seats. Neither garnered necessary 94 votes. Portugal got 81 and Malta only 59.

Bangladesh will succeed India as an Asian member of the 15-nation council for a two-year term starting Jan. 1. Foreign Minister Mohammed Shamsul Haq of Bangladesh expressed appreciation for the honor to his country.

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## Will It Fly Without Controls?

During two years of legislative combat, President Carter shied from a serious attack on inflation as one battle too many. Now that he faces double-digit inflation and bellwether labor negotiations in the oil-refining, trucking and auto industries, the president has finally acted. There is doubt that his package of "voluntary" wage-price guidelines, wage insurance and a stiff dose of fiscal and monetary restraint can work without a slide into recession. But given the alternatives, there should be little doubt that the risk is worth taking. Inaction would only guarantee recession, and a deeper one at that.

Until last month, the administration's exertions against inflation relied heavily on finger-crossing. The White House did propose limits on hospital costs, a delay for national health insurance and a lid on federal pay raises. Generally, however, inflation-fighting was subordinated to other objectives. Worthy but inflationary tax increases were at the core of Mr. Carter's energy and Social Security reforms. The dollar's purchasing power abroad was allowed to decline in the name of currency-market freedom. Politics led the president to accept a higher minimum wage, curbs on steel imports and larger dairy farm supports, all of which raised prices.

Clearly, the president was banking on luck — a bountiful grain harvest, OPEC price restraint, higher labor productivity, an improved foreign trade balance — and lost. Inflation, led by food prices, is running at more than 10 percent; it gives no signs of turning around on its own. In October the dollar's orderly retreat abroad turned into a rout, threatening more inflation at home. Without a sharp change in climate, labor contracts costing at least 10 percent more in 1979 seemed inevitable and they would lock the economy into another round of spiraling wages and prices.

Unfortunately, the president had run out of room for maneuver. The prospect of ever higher inflation would soon have generated great pressure for the alternative that George Meany says he already favors: mandatory wage and price controls. These might work for a time, but at very high cost in inefficiency; they would enmesh the government in all business decisions and destroy the valuable workings of the marketplace. The other, more proven method for breaking inflation would be a long, nasty, deliberately arranged

recession that throws millions out of work and reduces the living standard of almost everyone else.

Hence Carter's about-face. In May he wrote off tax incentives as unpromising. The heart of the October plan is tax incentives — inflation insurance for workers who hold down wages. Throughout the summer he let the dollar slide against foreign currency and counseled the Federal Reserve Board against forcing up interest rates that would damage the construction industry. Now, he has done the opposite. His dollar rescue operation, to ease the cost of imports and the pressure within OPEC for higher oil prices, depends on the threat of large-scale government intervention in the foreign-exchange market. And the tough new monetary policy, to attract dollars from overseas and to cool down the domestic economy, is sure to raise mortgage loan rates and inhibit construction.

Can this program inhibit inflation without destroying jobs and growth? The White House hopes that budget and monetary restrictions will allow the wage-price guidelines to govern the big labor negotiations of 1979, thus holding down costs to consumers. Then, over the next few years, the guidelines are supposed to reduce public expectations of high inflation, thereby letting fiscal and monetary restraints hold down prices without a sharp decline in employment or profits.

At best, this would produce a growth rate of 2 to 3 percent (half the pace of the 1960s) and leave unemployment stuck around 6 percent. Many economists doubt that government pilots can achieve such a soft landing. Control of the money supply packs a delayed punch of uncertain force. No one really knows how much a steep rise in interest rates will slow down construction or corporate investment. The risks of overshooting the goal and pushing the economy into recession are substantial. Much depends on the skill and will of federal policy-makers.

We are haunted by might-have-beens. Carter was urged even before his inaugural to offer tax incentives for wage and price restraint. The chances of success on this path were certainly greater then. But hindsight is an indulgence. He had to grab whatever initiative he retains. It is better to accept the risk of a mild recession — zero growth and some increase in unemployment — than to blunder into 1979 with no choice except mandatory controls or a mini-depression.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Repressed Conscience

Alexander Podrabinek is, in a way, a lucky man. He is a young Russian medical assistant who was sentenced in Moscow in August for "deliberate fabrications which defame the Soviet system." This now familiar catch-all charge was occasioned by Podrabinek's book, "Punitive Medicine," a report on the "treatment" of Soviet dissenters. He is lucky because he was given only five years of internal exile.

In a recent article on the case in the New York Review of Books, Peter Reddaway, co-author of "Psychiatric Terror," observes that Podrabinek owes the relative mildness of the sentence to a vigorous international campaign on his behalf.

Yet Reddaway notes that some major Western organizations that might have been expected to speak out kept silent in the Podrabinek case. They include the American Psychiatric Association, despite the fact that it supported the World Psychiatric Association's 1977 resolution condemning "the systematic abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the U.S.S.R." That action, although belated, was welcome both in principle and for its practical effects within the Soviet psychiatric establishment.

The United States has moved cautiously on this issue for fear of undermining a six-year-old accord with the Russians on cooperation in medical research. But U.S. representatives have, commendably, resisted Soviet pressure to give Soviet psychiatry a clean bill, most recently at a meeting in Moscow last month. As a result, cooperation between the two countries on the study of schizophrenia remains minimal.

That price is not too high for the principle at stake. Even as this latest American-Soviet meeting was going on, a group of Russians who monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords gave reporters the names of 24 persons they know to be held in psychiatric hospitals for political reasons.

It is understandable that government officials may be inhibited from criticizing the Russians by a desire to continue cooperation on a range of medical problems, including cancer, heart disease, arthritis and influenza. But the free world's psychiatrists need suffer no such inhibitions; they have only their one discipline to worry about. We hope that in the interests of that discipline, and perhaps of their own mental health, they will not repress their outrage at repression.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Rejecting Women Priests

By rejecting women priests the Anglican clergy have stood up for the traditional way in which the Church of England is run. All conservatives, be they Christian or not, can take some comfort from this fact. The decision will come as a great disappointment to those women who have felt the call to serve God in the priesthood.

But we are entitled to ask: Would they have felt such a call but for the emergence of women's liberation? We doubt it. The church, which stands at the intersection of time and eternity, never should be a slave to fashion.

Moreover, all Christians must agree that Christian reunification ought to be a primary aim. The fact is that the ordination of women

would, because of the strongly held view of Rome, put off this great prospect in aid of a minor concession to contemporary fashion. It is not worth it. The Anglican clergy were right.

— From the Daily Express (London).

#### Soviet Union vs. China

Move and countermove follow each other with sharpening hostility as Russia and China maneuver for strategic advantage. China is alarmed at the accelerating extension of Soviet global power, especially in her direction. But China's foreign policy reflects the growing dynamism that has followed Mao's departure. In the West there is not much that Chairman Hua can do other than build bridges, but southeast Asia is another matter.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

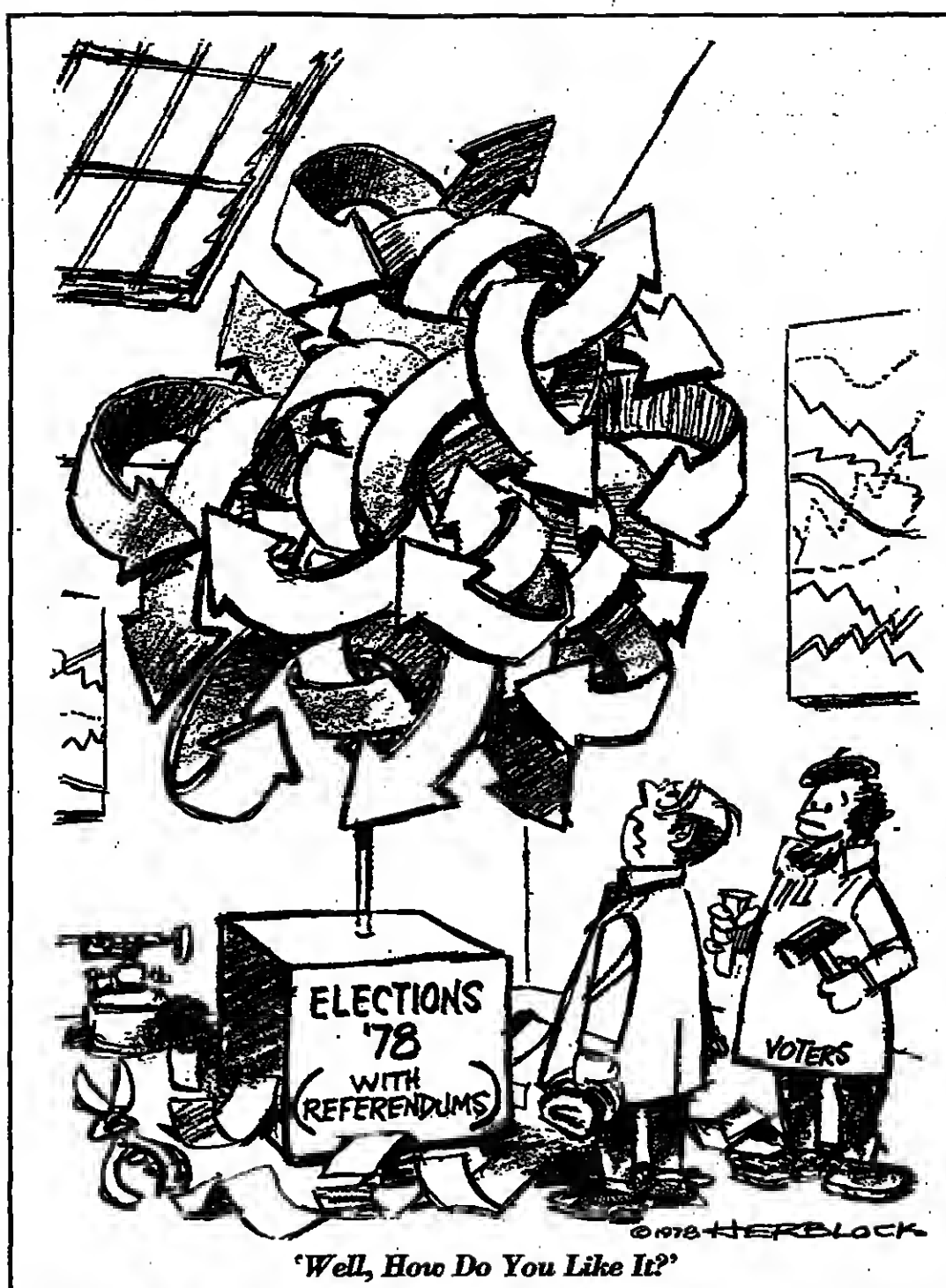
November 11, 1903

NEW YORK — At a recent dinner of the New York State Medical Association, the Rev. Meade Wright declared: "Where the prolongation of life is simply the prolongation of hopeless agony it seems to me that it would be proper that such a patient should quietly, decently, modestly be allowed to end the suffering. Such a course would be a step... further away from barbarism." But Dr. George Shady objected: "This would be savagery. Medical advances show that a case is not hopeless until the last vital spark is extinguished."

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1928

KYOTO — While this sacred city reverberated to the imperial 101-gun salute and priests of the ancient Shinto faith pronounced their rites, Hirohito, direct descendant of the sun goddess, mounted to the throne of Japan with his empress at his left hand. A priceless table was provided to bear the sacred jewels, sword and mirror, which form the three imperial treasures essential to any Japanese ruler. One million people outside the palace heard the new emperor pledge to cultivate the friendship of all nations and work for world peace.



## Electing Leaders for the '80s

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There is an adage (coined here this very moment) that after every election, the country is entitled to one week of hope.

For reasons amply discussed before the voting, this midterm election of 1978 seemed destined to test the faith of even the most fervent believer in such an aphorism. But after wading conscientiously through the election returns, the campaign postmortems and the biographies of the new governors and members of congress, I am prepared to testify that indeed there may be one hopeful and important fact about what we have done. We have begun the process of electing a government for the 1980s.

### A Continuation

Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that that process was pushed forward by last week's election, because it is a continuation and acceleration of what began in 1974 and 1976. The American people, almost without realizing it, have taken the Capitol building in Washington and the state capitols as well, turned them upside down, shaken out a lot of tired veterans, and replaced them with fresh young people with new ideas and energy.

Here is what happened last Tuesday. There were 35 Senate seats to be filled. Twenty of them went to new people. There were 36 governorships at stake. Again, 20 were won by newcomers. In the House of Representatives, with 435 members, at least 77 will be newcomers.

This kind of turnover rate is extraordinary, if not literally unprecedented. When the Senate meets in January, more than half

its members will be freshmen or sophomores, legislators who have served there no more than six years. The story in the House is even more remarkable. Come January, just about half its members will have arrived there since 1974.

### A Generation

The striking thing about these newcomers is not just their numbers but their age. The new governors elected last week average 49 years of age; the new senators, 43; the new members of the House, 40.

Those ages mean more if you think about the years they were born: 1929 for the average governor; 1935 for the typical senator; 1938 for the average new member of the House.

These men and women have few if any memories of the Great Depression. World War II was a childhood experience for them. The typical new senator was a first-grader at the time of Pearl Harbor and just 10 years old when the atomic bomb was dropped.

To them, the experiences that have shaped American politics for the past two generations are matters for the history books. Their shaping experiences came in the period from the Korean War to Watergate. That simple fact probably tells more about the changes that are coming to Congress and the state capitols than any shift in party ratios or supposed alteration in the liberal-conservative balance.

### Different Memories

When these newcomers face a decision on foreign policy, they will not think of analogies to Munich or even, necessarily, to the San Francisco conference founding the United Nations.

Prime Minister Begin wants assurances that Israel will continue to get \$1.8 billion in economic and military aid each year and also that the United States will pick up the cost of dismantling the Israeli air bases in the Sinai. Estimated cost: \$3.3 billion.

When a tax policy question is before them, they will not bear the echoes of Franklin Roosevelt, Robert Taft, or even necessarily Hubert Humphrey.

They are creatures of a different, more skeptical and more equivocal age. And we must know that the government they will give us in their first term in office — a term which will extend into the 1980s — will be different from what we have known government to be in the past. To suppose otherwise is to imagine that generations make no difference. But they make an incalculable difference, as we will all discover in the years just ahead.

LENNART STENWALL, Floby, Sweden.

One might have expected that the English language would begin to deteriorate a little once Miss Janet Flanner left us.

Your obituary (IHT, Nov. 8) for this talented and meticulous journalist says she "perished" Paris, accumulating knowledge. And describes her reporting as "some of the most insightful." I think it is sadful.

CARTER B. CORDNER, Paris.

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## Nyerere, Zimbabwe And the Alternatives

By Tom Wicker

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — When President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania met with President Carter in the White House last year, Carter said forthrightly that he could not support an unelected government for Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia will be called when its black majority takes power.

"Mr. President," Nyerere replied, "I did not come here for that. If I wanted an unelected government in Zimbabwe I would have gone to Moscow for guns. And I would have got them."

### The Nyerere Style

That anecdote — sparklingly told by Nyerere, with eloquent hand and facial gestures and a hearty laugh — catches some of his animated charm and epigrammatic style. A Western official here terms him with some reason "the most forceful intellect and personality" among the leaders of the "front-line states" supporting the Zimbabwe nationalists' struggle.

At the moment, Nyerere is a distracting war on his hands, launched against Tanzania's northwestern border by the outrageous Idi Amin Dada of Uganda. In a recent interview on the breeze-swept veranda of a Masai, his small villa by an Indian Ocean beach, Nyerere with rueful humor attributed Amin's unprovoked aggression to the Ugandan dictator's internal problems as well as to his "madness."

But he concedes that repelling Amin's invasion will seriously disrupt his "two priorities" — the liberation of southern Africa from white minority rule, and the development of Tanzania's own independence and prosperity, both formidable undertakings.

"But history has its own logic," he says quietly. "The movement toward liberation will continue."

### Policy on Amin

Asked whether defeating Amin, whom he and most African leaders despise, might not offer an opportunity to overthrow him, Nyerere chuckles, wags his head and neatly ducks. "We shall see a policy," he answers, "when the time comes."

But he can be disarmingly frank and even self-mocking. At one point he interrupts his own rapid flow of words to say: "But three alternatives is not good English. There can only be two alternatives."

He readily concedes that it was he, among the front-line leaders, who most strongly opposed the recent secret talks — sponsored by Zambia and Nigeria — between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, one of the two leaders of the black nationalist Patriotic Front.

In Zambia, Nyerere is frequently

accused of having preferred the other front leader, Robert Mugabe, be given the leading position in a Rhodesian settlement. The Tanzanian president has a different explanation of his motives.

"You can trust Ian Smith in one thing only," he says. "He will fight to maintain white rule. He will use every means to maintain it." So he believed Smith was trying only to split the two wings of the Patriotic Front, and the accounts he received of the first Smith-Nkomo talk convinced him further.

"There was nothing in it," he says, clapping his hands for emphasis. "Nothing, so I denounced it. Then, as if deprecating his own certainty, he laughs and adds: 'And then my friend Joshua denounced me.'"

### Front-Line Disarray

All this is part of a candid discussion of the disarray in which the front-line states — Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana — suddenly find themselves, as a result of the collapse of the Smith-Nkomo talks and Zambia's reopening of its border with Rhodesia. Front-line differences appear to be one reason Nyerere says that he hopes for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia as it fades.

A more fundamental reason that he is convinced Ian Smith will never agree to a "reasonable settlement." With a wry smile, Nyerere ticks the names off on his fingers: "Wilson, Douglas-Home, Kinnear" — he derides those who have been "defeated" by Smith because they expected him to be reasonable.

He slaps his hand on a table. "Smith can only be removed by force," he says, and explains that he means the ultimate power: black nationalism on the battlefield, or the power of Britain at the United Nations now — tight economic sanctions combined with short military action.

But Nyerere is not deluding himself about the possibility of the latter.

### End This War Now

"The British and the Americans say they want a multiracial Zimbabwe," he says. "So do I. But they won't accept the method necessary for a multiracial solution to end this war now." Again he slaps the table, but now the hand is no longer in Julius Nyerere's eyes.

"That would give the white Rhodesians a chance to stay on as part of Zimbabwe," he says. "But the longer the war goes on, the more they will leave the country. They'll have to go. Two million years of war and they'll all be gone."

After all, he seems to be saying, there can be only two alternatives.

## It's Toting-Up Time for Carter

By James Reston

Carter has other problems. He says the two main objectives of the next two years are to get inflation under control. But he faces fierce opposition to cutting the military budget and needs the support of the Pentagon and its defenders in the Congress in order to have even a chance of negotiating and ratifying a strategic nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union. He acknowledged Thursday at his news conference that it would be a "tough fight" to win Senate ratification of a SALT pact.

In his first two years in office, Carter has recognized all these conditions and has tried to get them on his side by preaching to them, by opposing them, and by appeasing them. But now, at midterm, he is confronted by the tyranny of time and decision.

The president is not like the candidates for Congress who were elected against big spending while spending more in this midterm election than ever before. They can come in now and spend their opinions, as Carter himself did two years ago, but he has the harder job of reconciling his rhetoric with his budget.

### Mary Constituencies

Unlike the members of the House and Senate, he has not only big Labor and Big Business, but the farmers' lobby and the veterans' lobby that just talked him into an outrageous \$3 million program. While he is compromised with these various groups, the vote of the dollar has been declining, and the money managers and speculators will be watching his budget very carefully to see whether he is

really going to make the hard decisions necessary to fight inflation, whether he is merely going to talk about it.

At present he is in danger of compromising with everybody and satisfying nobody. He is "restraining" the defense budget, but not enough to restrain the rate of inflation very much. Indeed, his price preference he stood by for proposal for all NATO countries, increase their defense spending 3 percent a year above the inflation rate. And it is interesting that during the entire midterm election, there is not an account of a serious discussion of the defense budget, and no informed debate about a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union, which is likely to be the central foreign policy issue of 1979.

Nevertheless, the president who went into the new year with rougher than the same majorities he had in the second session of the 95th Congress, and with more popular support and personal confidence. But the mood is quite different.

### A Respite

Everybody seems to want to someone else's budget, and this is bound to give Carter some peace when he looks at the demands for more federal money to finance health care, and maintain peace and solvency of such places as New York City, Egypt and Israel.

Fortunately he has a respite for thinking, and a better grasp of what he can and cannot do than any time since he entered the White House, but he still has to make hard choices, and this budget likely to determine not only the trend of events in the next few years but Carter's political future thereafter.







By Jonathan Power

Variouly described as a senior adviser to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and as Moscow's No. 1 American-watcher, the precise influence of Georgi Arbatov is a question of some debate. Some see him, alongside Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, as no more than the key source of information on the United States for the Politburo. Others see him in a larger light — a policy-maker who would carry a degree of influence in comparative terms somewhere between Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's security assistant, and Marshall Shulman, the Soviet-affairs adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. By his own score Mr. Arbatov sees Mr. Brezhnev privately three or four times a year and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko more regularly, perhaps monthly. To still others he is a source of "disinformation" — the Soviet Union's sophisticated propaganda voice who briefs Western journalists and parliamentarians in gentle tones that belie the true nature of the harsh self-interest of Soviet power.

Whatever the truth is, and no one outside the Soviet Union can have more than an informed guess, the interview below is in a number of respects unusual.

It was begun over lunch in a Moscow restaurant and continued in Mr. Arbatov's office at the Institute of

the USA and Canada, of which he is the director, until 7:30 in the evening. An hour was spent the following day tying together loose ends. Altogether I recorded five hours of conversation. It was on the record, done without notes on Mr. Arbatov's part, and without notice of questions. He answered every question I put to him. I mention this because the number of occasions on which high Soviet officials have been interviewed in this way at this length is exceedingly rare. In fact it is the most detailed interview of its kind in recent years.

Parts of it could be considered as "disinformation," an attempt to present the Soviet case in its best wrapping — for example, his comments on human rights. But other parts of it certainly do not accord with that view of his role. On China, to take the most significant part of the interview, he is spelling out for the first time an important development in Soviet foreign policy. If the West pursues its relationship with China beyond a certain point, he said, then there is no place for détente, not even for SALT.

This suggests that Mr. Arbatov is close to the center of Soviet power and is trusted to handle the most delicate assignments.

Mr. Power is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

## Moscow's No. 1 American-Watcher Keeps Wary Eye on U.S.-China Ties

Jonathan Power — There is a growing consensus among Western defense analysts that during the last 15 years the military balance has shifted in favor of the U.S.S.R. You must be aware that this shift couldn't have occurred without self-imposed restraint by the United States, and I wonder what that tells you.

Georgi Arbatov — I don't agree with the second part of your question, but I agree with the first. Really during 15 years the balance of power has changed, but if you make such comparisons you must always try to understand the time span you have chosen. Fifteen years ago it was '63. The U.S. were in the middle of a tremendous jump of strategic forces, a program undertaken by Robert McNamara under guise of this alleged missile gap. The number of missiles increased maybe ten times. This program was finished I think in '65 or '66. Of course we had no way out but to reach approximately the same level. We couldn't agree with U.S. military superiority. We were for parity. And I think that part of the problem now is that the United States are unwilling to accept not the non-existent Soviet superiority but the principle of parity. And there was no self-restraint on the American part recently — just the opposite. The U.S. deployed during this time MRVs and Tridents, were developing Cruise missiles, neutron bombs and other weapons systems. At the same time I would like to stress it is our policy not to try to seek or to achieve military superiority.

Q. — A number of Western analysts looking at the discussion of mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in Vienna argue that there is no parity in central Europe. They wonder whether the Soviet Union would be prepared to consider asymmetrical cuts.

A. — I have noticed that serious Western analysts have never questioned whether there is parity with the Soviet Union. But they say that in a few years, if the present trend continues, the Soviet Union will then have superiority. But I think that the framework which already is emerging in Vienna is an answer to that. We can even brush aside the present disputes about how many troops or tanks both sides have now because our proposal is to have an equal number of troops on both sides. You mentioned asymmetrical reductions. If we translate it into human language this means simply that the Soviet Union must reduce more than the West. We do not like this idea, but even this is irrelevant if we can come to an agreement now to have an equal number of troops.

Q. — The economic development of Siberia is the next big step for the Soviet Union on the economic front. Is this going to make it more important to have intensive economic and political cooperation with the West?

A. — You know we will develop Siberia anyway. At the same time, of course, cooperation with the West as well as cooperation with our allies and friends from socialist countries can speed up this development and can really make it easier. The more developed our country becomes the more it can realize from the international division of labor. We are for the international division of labor. We want to participate much more in world trade, in different kinds of cooperation, technological and economic. I think it really can become a significant part of détente.

Q. — Zbigniew Brzezinski said to me when he talked to me last year that "the fact of the matter is that if we used all our nuclear weapons and the Russians used all their nuclear weapons about 10 percent of humanity would be killed." I know from a speech that Mr. Brezhnev made that there was some anger here about that remark. I wonder what your personal reaction to it was.

A. — The first thing, 10 percent is a lot of people. It means about 450 million people, which approximately is the population of the United States and the Soviet Union together. I think even this number of people is a prohibitive price for practically any purpose for which a war could be waged. The second thing I would say that the number 10 percent is simply a guess, a very rough guess and many people whom I know, who write about it and talk about it would not agree with this estimate. Many scientists and specialists give quite different estimates — even the possibility that a nuclear exchange would simply make very dim the prospects of survival of humanity itself. And my third comment would be that I was struck, I would say, by the style and the form of this answer to your question in your interview. It was really a very sinister declaration when you take into account that it was made by one of the high officials of the U.S. government. You could of course take it as a personal opinion of Mr. Brzezinski, but I can see that it somehow confirms my impression that not all Americans realize we have no alternative to peaceful co-existence in this nuclear age.

Q. — If we could turn now to a different subject, I would like to ask you some questions about American politics. Who do you think the bal-

ance of power in Carter's administration as far as foreign policy is concerned?

A. — We have undertaken at our institute a short study in retrospect of the presidents of the United States we remember, let's say beginning with Eisenhower. The conclusion was that the first two years of presidency do not show in a single case what the policy of a given man would be. Some of them pursued a better policy than you could have thought judging from the first two years. Some of them disappointed us in this respect. I tell you this because I'm really very reluctant to come to any final conclusion about the policies of the Carter administration. What would be a safer assumption now, I think, is to say that the holder of the balance of power in Carter's administration is the president himself.

Q. — That's a very safe answer. But who would you say now has got the President's ear on the issues of East-West relations, Mr. Vance or Mr. Brzezinski?

A. — About Brzezinski you know that he has not a very brilliant reputation in this country, but in my view he cannot be their source of foreign policy. Maybe at times he can be more an indicator of foreign policy, the amount of elbow room he gets at a given moment, maybe he can indicate what those who decide American policy want from their policy. In general, I think that the Department of State has more of the long-term influence on foreign policy, more than the President's assistant, although I don't underestimate Brzezinski's position. It can be rather important.

Q. — Many of the present senior staff of the American administration are products of the Vietnam generation. How do you think the lessons of Vietnam affect their positions on U.S. foreign policy today?

A. — I think the answer must be complicated because the Vietnam syndrome, as it is called in the United States, works partially of course in the direction of more cautious policy, not to get involved in some similar situations, etc. At the same time, among some policy-makers it has produced fears that after America's defeat, America won't be taken seriously by its adversaries and also by its allies — and so you have to do something to redress the situation and show that America can be strong, can really be resolute enough to do whatever it considers to be important. In the first year and a half at least of Carter's administration there was a feeling that this was the time that you have to play tough, you have to persuade everybody that America hasn't lost its power. This can become rather dangerous sometimes. I would say, a serious misperception. In reality I don't think that anybody believes that after Vietnam — which was of course a defeat for the United States and it had to pay for a bad policy, a wrong foreign policy — that America has stopped being a big country and lost its influence. In the U.S.S.R. there is no wish to play "chicken" with the United States. We understand the importance of peace and détente.

Q. — Brzezinski told me a year ago that he believed "the historical inevitability of our time is not some utopian revolution but the increasing self-awareness of man on behalf of his own human rights. I think it is a good thing for the United States to be associated with that inevitability." Obviously Brzezinski thinks the United States

is winning the war of modern ideas. Presumably you disagree.

A. — I would say that here I think he very artificially puts one against the other, the revolution against human rights. I can assure you that our revolution was made for human rights. The point is, of course, what you understand by human rights. And I think this is important because human rights is not limited to the right to emigrate. I understand the importance this right has to American minds because all of them apart from the Indians are emigrants or children or grandchildren of emigrants. But you know there are a lot of other human rights which are important. Each people has the right to set up its own prime priorities of human rights. Here the rights that were the main driving force in our revolution were very essential human rights. One was peace, another the right to live, bread, to have something to eat, not to starve.

Q. — Russia has long criticized the West's handling of its racial minorities or its lack of welfare-state facilities and so forth. So why should the Soviet Union be so sensitive to criticism of its failings on human rights?

A. — Well you know it is more than criticism. We have lived with criticism ever since the revolution. What we are now facing is a consistent effort of interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and an attempt to inflict harm on some of our institutions. It is waged in a way which would have produced a serious uproar in the United States if we'd done what you've done towards the U.S.S.R.

Q. — But you have done the same, giving support to dissident black groups, for example, in the United States.

A. — I want to be understood correctly. I understand that it is a very natural thing that you have your opinion about our institutions and we have ours. Both sides are free to express their opinions. This is the world we live in and I see no way to change the situation. But what would be the U.S. reaction, let us say, if our parliamentary delegation comes to the United States and organizes clandestinely or semi-clandestinely some meetings with the families of the Wilmington 10, with the Indians who fought at Wounded Knee or with the Weathermen or a leader of Black Panthers? And if our journalists would be in constant touch with them, take their material, republish it here, bring them some money, messages, hints, I'm sure it would create an uproar in the United States. But what I told you is just the regular practice of Americans, and not only Americans here.

Q. — The French Communist Party has had a setback in this year's general election. Do you think the European Communist Parties in France, Italy and Spain stand a hope of coming to power or sharing power in their respective countries in the near future?

A. — Well as for coming to power I don't see the situation ripe yet in any of these countries, where it can happen in the near future. But the sharing of power — I think that unofficially it is already happening.

Q. — You are talking about Italy?

A. — Italy, for instance.

Q. — Anywhere else?

A. — No not well in France it is different but it is also an important political force. It is an important political force in Finland.

## U.S. Seizing Fewer Aliens Who Get Past Border

Aggressive-Search Policy Reported Easing

By Christopher Dickey

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has quietly abandoned its policy of aggressively searching out illegal aliens within the United States, according to sources within the agency.

The extensive raids on businesses and restaurants, the sweeps of whole blocks in ethnic neighborhoods, the random questioning of persons with foreign accents or appearance are now largely "things of the past," in the words of a U.S. immigration official.

"If they could," the president of the INS Council (AFL-CIO), which represents 5,300 INS employees, said with exasperation recently, the service's administrators would "just about have an open-door policy — come one, come all."

The INS commissioner, Leonel Castillo, has said that he does not advocate such an approach, though he has long supported a policy of amnesty for many of the nation's illegal aliens. He did say in a recent interview, however, that once an illegal immigrant gets past the border, "the odds are that [he] won't be stopped." The odds [for being stopped] are not as great now as they were before. While some arrests and deportations still take place, Mr. Castillo has diverted most of the service's attention toward attempts to make the border more secure and to process applicants for such benefits as permanent residence and citizenship with greater speed.

Since his appointment last year to succeed the hard-line administration of Gen. Leonard Chapman, Mr. Castillo has been at the center of one of the most volatile issues facing the United States. The arrival of millions of illegal immigrants during the last decade has been the subject of major disputes, not only because they are seen by some environmentalists, labor unions and politicians as a threat to the U.S. standard of living, but because there is so little hard information about them. Estimates of their numbers vary, from 3 million to 10 million nationwide.

In a national poll taken last year by the Roper Organization Inc., 91 percent of the respondents said they favored an "all-out effort to stop the illegal entry into the United States of . . . foreigners who don't have visas."

### Nationwide Drop

Recent court decisions making it more difficult to search for, and question, suspected illegals, and congressional inaction on the Carter administration's proposed reforms of the immigration laws have further complicated the situation. It is in the face of this philosophical and legal snarl that Mr. Castillo has made such major revisions in the immigration service's priorities.

The result of this change has been a decline of approximately 16 percent in the number of illegal immigrants apprehended nationwide, except at the borders, from 221,000

in fiscal 1977 to an estimated 185,000 in fiscal 1978. Apprehensions at the Mexican border, where most illegal immigrants enter the United States, have increased during the last year, from 812,500 to 862,200.

Within the immigration service, according to many employees, morale is at a low. Part of the problem has to do with pay cuts and attempts by the Office of Management and Budget to take the Border Patrol away from the INS and transfer it to the Treasury, which handles customs inspections.

But many also blame Mr. Castillo and his deputy, Mario Noto, for not allowing them to enforce the laws that exist. J.B. Hillard, president of the INS Council, said that around the country there is a mood of intense frustration among many INS investigators.

"If you're being held back from doing everything you can do while the problem is increasing — it certainly is not decreasing — all you have is more and more people coming into the country with less and less likelihood of being apprehended and deported," Mr. Hillard said.

Hispanic and other immigrant organizations have attacked Mr. Castillo and the Carter administration for putting too much emphasis on enforcement and too little on what they consider the only solution to the problem — to help create jobs and better living conditions in countries such as Mexico, where most illegal immigrants come from.



Georgi Arbatov, the Soviet America-watcher.

Q. — Would you like to see the Communist Party of Italy, with its present leadership, enter the government?

A. — Well as a Communist I would like to see them coming to power of course, and in general I would like them to have as much success as possible.

Q. — You don't think with the kind of critical relationship they have towards the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that to have a Communist Party of that style in power, with the position and voice that that would give it, that it would make a negative contribution to the growth of the communism you believe in?

A. — No I don't think so. You know it is our belief and our position that each Communist Party has the right to search for its own ways in their tactics and their political struggle. And in the methods and forms of building the new society once they are in power. It is actually not a theoretical fact, you know. Would you care to study Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland and Czechoslovakia and Germany — they all have some differences. We have more complicated history of relations with Yugoslavia. Sometimes there is mutual criticism, but I think it is good that there is a socialist Yugoslavia, and it doesn't inflict harm on us. You know if countries become socialist and they will experiment in some new methods — if they are successful, we will eagerly learn from them. If they are not successful, we will regret it. We will have the right as we have now to discuss experiences with each other with a spirit of goodwill. (Of course I don't speak about the vicious attacks we get from China.) I don't think it will undermine socialism, it will only serve the good of socialism if they fare well, if they have wise policies, if they understand well the national peculiarities of their country which make them search for these new forms but at the same time understand some general principles — not simply theoretical principles — but the general trends which are there in economic construction and many other fields.

Q. — You mentioned China. How great a military threat does China represent to the U.S.S.R.?

A. — I would say that we have no inferiority feeling — we are not scared by China, but you can't simply brush it away. This is a country with almost a billion people — a country I think with the biggest army in the world and the country whose rulers proclaim that war is inevitable and détente is only an attempt to fool people. So you have to be serious about it, having as we do thousands of kilometers of common border with such a country.

Q. — But is an agreement on the limitations of strategic arms particularly important to the Soviet Union because it would then release pressure on the European front and allow it to concentrate its military resources on China?

A. — I don't see any connection between these two events, because what we consider necessary to make our border with China safe we have already done. So we'll look upon the benefits which we'll realize from an arms control agreement as an opportunity to facilitate our economic development and the solution of some other problem. If the Chinese threat rises, if they become more aggressive in their attitudes and increase in substantial terms their military force, then we will be obliged to take measures anyway, with or without SALT. Our people, I'm sure, in this case will fully understand that such measures are really necessary.

Q. — Do you think the recent Sino-Japanese treaty will have any impact on Soviet-American relations?

A. — Well it's rather difficult to assess its future fate and its future influence. It can have a global influence if it becomes a close alliance. I think the Americans will be the first to be unhappy if Japanese technology is connected with cheap Chinese resources and cheap Chinese labor. Competition will become even greater. This treaty has introduced strains into our relations with Japan. However, the Japanese have proclaimed that they do not want to develop their relations with the Soviet Union and they don't want this treaty with China to interfere with their relations with the Soviet Union. We'll have to wait and see what the Japanese policy really will be like. But it is at the same time a very serious test for the political wisdom and intention of the West. The temptation is of course to use the improvement of relations with China, to develop them in a way which will help increase leverage on the Soviet Union. It is not our policy to try to spoil our relations with countries which improve their relations with China. But if it's done on an anti-Soviet basis it can affect our relations. The fact is that decisions must now be taken which affect maybe the future of international relations. In pursuit of the temptation of rather short-term gains there could be laid the cornerstone of an absolutely new set of international relationships which would make nobody very happy. There are several possibilities. One of them — which I hope will not materialize — is if China becomes some sort of military ally to the West, even an informal ally but ally also in the military sense. Then the whole situation will look different to us. We would have to re-evaluate our relationship with the West. If such an axis is built on an anti-Soviet basis then there is no place for détente. Even in a narrow sense. If you take, for instance, arms-control negotiations, what sense would it make for us to agree to reduce armaments in Europe if armaments are simply to be channeled by the West to the Eastern front? But it is not only this. If China increases its military power with such support from the West, it will start new series of chain reactions in the arms race. I have in mind India and Pakistan and their neighbors, a whole chain which goes through Southeast Asia and part of the Pacific. We are not scared, we are sure the Chinese know very well that we have a defense capability which won't make us an easy object of aggression. And they will turn not against us in this case, I think. Well, I don't say all this is inevitable. I hope that it will not develop in this way, that the natural course of development will lead in the opposite direction: that China will in time turn all its efforts toward the tremendous internal problems they have, developing the country and improving the standard of living etc., that China in time will join the efforts which are being taken to introduce détente and arms control. But here a lot depends on the influence on Chinese policy of the United States, of Japan and the Western European countries.

Q. — Marx, in his wildest imagination, would never have dreamed of the two big Marxist powers caught up in this relationship of conflict.

A. — It's now a very long time since the Chinese have based their policies on anything resembling Marxism. There is a very nationalistic policy. There were, of course, people in the Chinese Communist Party who were real Marxists, but some of them have died, some of them were pushed aside or were put in prison or killed during the Cultural Revolution and the period after it or at some other time. I am not a specialist on China, but I understand now there is a return maybe not to Marxism but at least to common sense, in the economic policy of China. And some departure from some extreme Maoist ideas and principles.

Q. — But it is this new regime that has signed the Sino-Japanese treaty.

A. — Yes, here is a divergence. The foreign policy is different. I have my guesses about the reasons for that. I cannot believe that the Chinese leaders really are afraid that we will start war with them. Even assuming we don't have any good feelings towards them, they must understand that it is common sense not to do that. But I suspect that they need such a foreign threat, the externalization of evil, for their internal needs for holding the country together. The state also consider their anti-Soviet policy to be instrumental in getting support from the West. I doubt very much that would the Soviet Union be in the same relation with China as we were in the '50s the Chinese would get all the attention, the credits, trade and other assistance they get then, so maybe they think that they can get by with their anti-Soviet policy.

Q. — From the West?

A. — From the West.

Q. — You said if a situation develops in which the West becomes some sort of ally with the Chinese, even an informal ally, then there would be no place for détente. Now, I wonder how you decide at what point the West would have become that kind of ally?

A. — Well it would be a very unwise, it would not be favoring détente if the British did this. But of course it is very difficult to draw the line behind which quantitative changes grow into qualitative changes. This will evolve out of the military aspect of the program is very important. Also very important is what the actual international situation is. I think that if the policy of détente is pursued consistently and there is a general relaxation of tension and arms control etc., it will seriously influence the policy of countries. China not excluded. But you can't reconcile détente with attempts to make China some sort of military ally of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Q. — Obviously it's impossible that China would be a formal ally, so we are talking about more or a project of having a re-organized Chinese Army. How many Harrier jets have to be sold before it steps being a trade deal and it becomes a military relationship?

A. — I would prefer that no Harrier planes are sold at all. In a time when the world community begins to take its first steps to discuss the sale of arms to other countries, to begin arm sale to a country which has a very hostile posture towards us, and towards many other countries, cannot be considered a step which can be reconciled with good intentions.

Q. — So that's like Khrushchev selling rockets to Cuba, summer?

A. — Well I'm not sure that he sold them.

Q. — Transferred then.

A. — But anyway I think a closer example would be our selling rockets to Northern Ireland, although we can sympathize with that cause.

Q. — It would be a bit more like selling rockets to Cuba.

A. — Well it would be — anyway, I would say that you have to make the crucial decision: do you want to build the bridge across the river along the river? What international situation do you want to create in this dangerous nuclear age? Do you really want to have real, firm guarantees against a catastrophe, against a holocaust? I think we need more than 100 percent guarantees because the risk is so great. If you want détente in Europe, let's say, if you want arms reduction in Europe, you will be very wise and very inconsistent and even self-defeating if at the same time you try to fan up dangerous situations in another part of the world.

Q. — What did you think of Zbigniew Brzezinski's statement earlier this year that the Vietnam-Cambodia clashes represented the first case of a proxy war between the Soviet Union and China?

A. — Well, this is nonsense. Because the situation is different. We don't want to wage any war directly or by proxies with China. Chinese policy towards Cambodia is directed against Vietnam. For those people in the West who are fond of human rights Cambodia reveals just what influence the Chinese exert if they have an influence in a country. There is outright genocide.



## Nicaraguan Assaults Carter

## Somoza Says U.S. Cutting Loans to Force Him Out

MANAGUA, Nov. 10 (UPI) — President Anastasio Somoza said that the Carter administration has suspended assistance loans to Nicaragua in an attempt to force him to resign.

"The latest is that I understand everything [loans] is suspended," the 53-year-old Gen. Somoza told newsmen yesterday at his windowless, concrete presidential office known as "the bunker." He said: "Every loan facility that the United States government could give Nicaragua, they have suspended because of the troubles we had in September."

At that time the Sandinista Lib-

eration Front guerrillas led a nationwide uprising to overthrow Gen. Somoza but the National Guard crushed the rebellion in two weeks of fighting. At least 1,500 persons were killed.

Gen. Somoza did not reveal the amount of the loans and U.S. Embassy officials had no comment. Gen. Somoza said the loans would have been granted for educational, nutritional and road construction programs.

## White House Accused

"I feel there are people in the Carter administration who have thought that they could overthrow me. They have tried to overthrow me, overthrow my government," Gen. Somoza said.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said all military assistance to Nicaragua had been suspended and that "we are not processing new economic assistance applications from Nicaragua because we do not want to do anything to construct we favor one group or another."

A source close to the United States is now convinced that the only solution to the Nicaraguan crisis is Gen. Somoza's resignation. However, Gen. Somoza reiterated yesterday that he will not step down until his term ends in 1981.

A three-man international mediation team trying to find a negotiated solution already had asked him to resign. But the president denied the report.

In another development, about 200 students peacefully took over the administration buildings at the private Central American University campus in Managua yesterday to protest a government decision to cut off funds to the National University in Leon, 75 miles northwest of Managua.

The funds were withdrawn two weeks ago after Gen. Somoza said the civil uprising had dried up reserves. "We all have to pay for this party," he emphasized.

## N.Y. FBI Agent Pleads Guilty In Bribery Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP) — A New York FBI agent, the first active duty agent ever indicted, pleaded guilty yesterday to obstructing justice during an investigation of charges that he took a \$10,000 bribe from an organized crime figure.

Joseph Sabile, 50, resigned from the bureau and turned in his badge and gun shortly before entering the guilty plea before U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Platt.

Sabile was indicted in mid-September on two charges that he lied out cash he allegedly took several years ago to quash gambling

charges against John Caputo, a reputed member of a New York organized crime family. That was just a few days before the five-year statute of limitations for perjury ran.

He was indicted again Monday for counts of conspiracy and obstruction of justice growing out of same investigation.

In return for the one-count guilty plea, the other seven felony charges against him were dropped. He faces possible five-year prison term.

## Sabotage of 3 U.S. Generators May Cost Millions in Lost Power

DENVER, Nov. 10 — Three of the world's largest electrical generators have been sabotaged at Grand Coulee Dam, keystone of the Pacific Northwest's power system, in a series of incidents that could cost the federal government millions of dollars, authorities said yesterday.

The FBI confirmed that it was investigating the "willful damage" to the three 700-megawatt turbine-generators — each capable of meeting the electrical needs of a city the size of Portland, Ore. — at the \$550 million Bureau of Reclamation power plant project in eastern Washington state.

A government source said circumstances suggest that it was an inside job.

Robert Mueller, the project's construction engineer, said it appeared that "someone had intentionally gouged" into 19 of the generators' coils over a period of several days, damaging at least half of them beyond repair.

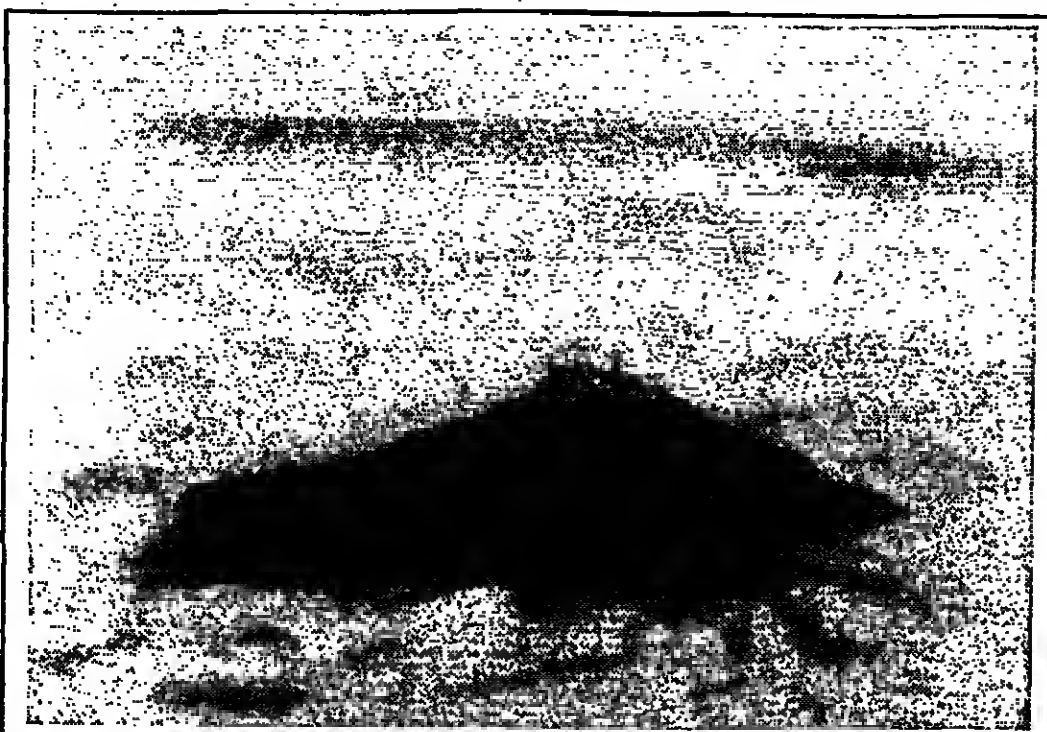
Another project spokesman said an instrument such as a small crowbar or chisel apparently was used to inflict the damage.

Each generator has a rotor 61-feet in diameter. The generators have been described as the largest in the world. One had been in service for several weeks and was shut for maintenance when it was damaged. Another was due to go into service in December, and the third was to start operation next year.

Donald Duck, deputy assistant commissioner at the reclamation bureau's Denver Engineering Center, said it would cost about \$30,000 to replace each of the damaged coils, but he said the biggest expense would be the lost production of electricity.

Project officials calculated the cost of lost production at \$17,000 a day per generator. This means if one generator is out of commission for three months — as authorities estimated at least one would be — the cost would exceed \$1.5 million.

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MIT SCHLAG — Hohenzollern Castle peeks out of a low layer of whipped-cream clouds that blanketed its valley in the Swabian Alb mountains near Hechingen, West Germany.

## Thousands of Endangered Species Exported

## Illegal Trade in Wild Animals Charged

MORGES, Switzerland, Nov. 10 (AP) — Huge numbers of endangered species of animals are being exported illegally to Europe and the United States, a worldwide conservation group charged in a report published yesterday.

Gibbons, snakes, birds and baby chimpanzees are among hundreds of thousands of animals that are being sent from developing countries to the West, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources said in its monthly bulletin.

Exporting countries, the report noted, include Thailand, Panama and Sierra Leone. Among importers are the United States and Belgium, which the report describes as Europe's main center of illicit wildlife trade.

The report adds that, once in Belgium, animals are freely traded with other members of the European community, many of which have signed and ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora.

The convention came into force in 1975 and signatories include West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands and the United States.

## From Bangkok

The report says that much of the illegal traffic into Brussels comes from Bangkok, while huge numbers of baby chimpanzees have been exported to the United States from Sierra Leone.

This traffic, the report says, has so depleted the country's own chimpanzee population that the animals are now being stolen from neighboring countries where such exports have long been forbidden under national law.

The report exposes one case of alleged illegal trafficking in August, when it says six crates of animals, including leopards and monkeys, were flown from Laos to Bangkok where they were left for up to four days "in intense heat and insufferably cramped conditions."

From there, the animals were flown to Belgium by two European airlines — Swissair and Sabena Air-

ways — for European distribution, the report charged.

"This commerce, besides being sordid, cruel and immensely wasteful — representing the destruction of at least 100 breeding groups — is certainly illegal," the report said.

It revealed also that shortly after the incident, the secretariat of the convention, also based here, asked the International Air Transport Association in Geneva to intervene.

The association has standard-setting regulations for the shipment of wild animals.

Although an air transportation association spokesman declined to confirm that it had contacted the two airlines, a convention spokesman said that he had received "very firm assurances from both airlines that they have issued instructions for this smuggling to stop."

He also said that the convention secretariat is still trying to persuade Belgium to sign the convention.

"But there are obvious economic advantages for the country," he said.

**Atatürk Commemorated**  
ANKARA, Nov. 10, (Reuters) — The 40th anniversary of the death of Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey, was observed here today. Flags hung at half-staff, and sirens and car horns blared in the capital city.

## Argentina's Credibility Suffers

## Videla Weakened by Chile Bluff

By Charles A. Krause

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10 (WP) — There is widespread relief here that Argentina has managed to get through its negotiations with Chile over land and sea rights near Cape Horn without going to war, but the comic-opera aspects of the affair have damaged the military government's credibility with the Argentine people.

No one here thinks that the government of President Jorge Videla is about to fall. Yet there is a growing feeling that Gen. Videla may not last the three more years he has set for himself. He seized power in March, 1976.

A foreign banker, whose duties including monitoring the stability of Argentina's government, said that he does not believe Gen. Videla will last much more than a year.

"As a result, large U.S. and European banks are increasingly reluctant to lend money for the two-year minimum term period that the Argentine government now requires," he said.

Newspapers and magazines here talk about "general confusion," as La Prensa put it, within the government. This confusion is as much because of an economic policy that will result in an inflation of as much as 200 percent this year because of a just-ended Cabinet crisis and the negotiations with Chile.

Instead of issuing an early statement about the Cabinet crisis or about the negotiations with Chile after their conclusion last week, the government huddled, talked and huddled some more — without telling what had happened or why. Rumors were the result.

Argentinians were quick to conclude, even if it was not true, that Gen. Videla and his government had lost their way, leading to a feeling that eventually the military might have to find another president if it did not want to lose power altogether. Gen. Videla's strongest card, according to observers here, is that there is yet no one to replace him. Also, he has retained his public image as an honest, even if increasingly weak, chief executive.

Negotiations Are Oversold

Gen. Videla's appearance of having been clumsy and weak in his handling of the negotiations with Chile resulted partly because they were oversold as being of such importance to the national honor that Argentina might have to go to war if the talks failed.

Last week, Argentina was holding air-raid drills in its principal cities and ostentatiously moving troops to border areas. The idea was to prepare Argentinians for a

possible war — and, more important, to convince Chile that it should compromise its territorial claims.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Oscar Montes had resigned after newspapers here reported that he would soon be replaced as part of the Cabinet shake-up — which had been planned for later this month, well after the negotiations with Chile had ended.

Mr. Montes' resignation was followed by the resignation of all but two of the other seven ministers, leaving the public here wondering how Gen. Videla could allow his Cabinet to dissolve only three days before the deadline for the negotiations with Chile.

Gen. Videla then received more bad news. The head of his delegation to the territorial talks returned from Santiago that night, Oct. 30, saying there had been "a substantial change" in the Chilean bargaining position.

## Chile Gets Tough

It appeared that the Chileans, convinced that the Argentina government was in such disarray that its threats of war were empty, had decided to get tough just as the deadline was approaching.

While the idea of a war over a few islands and a part of the Atlantic Ocean at the tip of South America was never really popular here, most Argentinians had expected more from the negotiations than they got: an invitation by Chile to take the dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague or to a friendly country that could serve as a mediator.

Argentina rejected that proposition, calling for a continuation of

the bilateral talks. Nonetheless, it began to seem that Chile — which has international law on its side in the dispute — had successfully called Argentina's bluff, contributing to the growing feeling here that Gen. Videla's government is weak, able neither to negotiate a favorable settlement nor confront the Chileans once the negotiations failed.

The confusion was further heightened when a spokesman for the Argentine Navy confirmed that the fleet was sailing south. Was this a decisive act by the government to seize some of the islands disputed by Chile or was it just another empty gesture?

Few Argentinians really knew.

## Cambodia Cites Killings by U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (AP) — Cambodia said yesterday that the United States was responsible for massacring more than one million Cambodians and destroying 80 percent of the country during the Vietnam War and was not entitled now to raise the issue of human rights there.

The statement was made in a letter to the president of the UN Security Council in response to a U.S. letter a week earlier to the same official.

Both letters dealt primarily with border fighting between Cambodia and Vietnam, but the United States started off with a brief reference to earlier objections to alleged massive abuse of human rights under Cambodia's Communist regime.

## Swedish Mercy-Killing Doctor

## Found Dead in Apparent Suicide

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Dr. Ragnar Toss, found guilty of manslaughter in Sweden's first euthanasia case, was discovered dead in his office with his throat cut late yesterday. Police believed the death was a suicide.

Toss, 65, and author Birgit Hedeby were sentenced Sept. 15 to eight months in jail for carrying out a mercy-killing on the written instruction of Erik Handberg, who was suffering from multiple sclerosis.

Mr. Handberg wanted to end his own life but was too severely handicapped to commit suicide unaided, the court was told. The defense had claimed that assisting a suicide was not a crime.

Miss Hedeby, an advocate of euthanasia on demand, documented Mr. Handberg's death in her latest book.

Toss had provided Miss Hedeby with insulin which was administered to Mr. Handberg in a massive dose. The paralytic "died after suffering grievous pain," the presiding trial judge said.

The Swedish Medical Association recently withdrew Toss' license to practice medicine. Toss had been a doctor for more than 35 years. Both Toss and Miss Hedeby had appeals pending.

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## Graphics

## Paradoxical 'Logograms' of Dotremont

By Michael Gibson

TERVUEREN, Belgium, Nov. 10 (IHT) — Outside Brussels, down the endless Avenue de Tervueren, through the Forêt de Soignes, past the Royal Golf Club, down another long expanse of green that leads up to the chateau, a left turn across the mall — one finally comes to a stop in front of a tall, square, sloped-roofed building set in a garden. This is where Christian Dotremont lives.

Pink letters set in the cement path leading up to the house confirm its implausible name: *Pluie de Roses*.

Dotremont, "Shower of Roses." As one goes through the hall, an old man, in bed, peers out the open door of his room. An old woman ambles by and answers one's inquiries in Flemish. It is in fact an old people's home, and Dotremont has lived here, for the sake of convenience, since he was 35 (he is now 55), when trouble with his lungs put restrictions on his physical activity.

His room is piled high with

papers, books and cartons which, one assumes, contain his drawings — his "logograms," rather. The context is implausible, and hence suitable for a man who loves paradoxes as tenderly and violently as Dotremont does.

## 'Interaction Writing'

He is a paradox himself: a poet who shows his writings in art galleries, and a painter whose illegible drawings are a text. But as he says, echoing German philosophy, life is in contradictions. Occasionally he refers to his work as "interaction writing" — a nod to Action Painting — implying that text and image interact in the viewer's mind.

In addition to his room at *Pluie de Roses*, he uses an attic studio that he runs to, he says, as soon as the litch to "logogrammatize" takes hold. The discipline surrounding his activity is mainly a delicate balance of the mind, in which he tries to avoid any preconceived idea of his text, so that word and gesture arise as a single movement. If for some reason a painting does not please him, he destroys it, and its text perishes along with it.

Just as Chaplin had Charlie, or Marx had Groucho, so Dotremont has Logogus.

"A guy in French," he says, "is a clown. And Logogus is all at once a

thinker, a writer and a clown, whose experimenting is a game and who is possessed simultaneously by the great sorrow and the great joy — relatively apparent and relatively secret — of the clown."

Logogus, like Dotremont, is an occasional traveler to the end of the world. To Dotremont, the end of the world is Lapland, in northern Finland, and since 1956 he and Logogus have gone there in search of their ever-elusive home.

"When I first came to Lapland," says Dotremont, "I was deeply impressed by the blackness of the light and the whiteness of the snow, by the way in which the trees appeared like ciphers on a page and the figures of men walking about looked like words roving across a book."

## Gloria

Logogus' companion and polestar is Gloria — at once both a real person (who lives in Denmark, where Dotremont occasionally visits her) and a radiant, moving image that we discover here and there in the logograms — like a Beatrice to Logogus' Dante.

Max Loreau, Dotremont's biographer, alludes to Gloria fleetingly but specifically in the chronology of his book: "1951 — in Copenhagen, in love with Gloria. 1952 — in Paris with Gloria. 1957-1959 — in Paris with Gloria." But this Gloria, one soon feels, is none of our business. It is the other one who lives in our sight, with her luminous poetic intensity and Chaplinesque pathos, with the Gloria Logograms that may well be the only authentic poems of courtly love of our age.

Dotremont was born here in 1922, and met Paul Eluard and Picasso when he was 20. He remembers seeing Picasso putting touches of color to the pages on which Eluard had written some poems — a first vision of the relationship between word and picture. The same year he met Giacometti, Cocteau and philosopher Gaston Bachelard.

Five years later he was one of the founders of a Belgian group which called itself *le Groupe Surrealiste Revolutionnaire*, and sought to persuade the Belgian Communist Par-

ty that art was not its concern except in cases where political impact was apparent. It failed. The group survived two years, but by then Dotremont, together with Danish artist Asger Jorn and several others, had founded COBRA (COPpenhagen, BRussels, AMsterdam), a movement of Belgian, Dutch and Danish artists whose impact turned out to be considerable.

"We were poor," says Dotremont. "But we were always on the road between Copenhagen and Brussels, Amsterdam and Paris. We lived like bums and tramps and often rode the trains without the ticket which we couldn't afford. After three years both Jorn and I had burned out our health."

During that time, however, they organized large and provocative shows under the COBRA banner. In Amsterdam (the Stedelijk) in the fall of 1949, Dotremont made a speech that provoked some triumphant disorders — he was hoisted to the throng's shoulders and through the streets. A last big COBRA show took place in Liege in 1951. But Dotremont's travels were not solely to organize exhibitions: There were constant encounters and debates among assembled artists on the state of art in the immediate postwar years.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of COBRA's founding, the Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8, is presenting (to Nov. 28) an exhibition of recent logograms.

Photo Exhibition  
Mirrors Courage  
Of Heart Victim

DETROIT, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Brian Weisberg's whole life was a losing race against death. But along the way he stopped and summited his dwindling strength to take thousands of pictures.

Weisberg, 25, died last July of congenital heart disease. "Brian was born with an enlarged heart, twisted and on the wrong side of his chest," says his twin brother Jeff. "He was marked for death."

But at least Brian had the comfort of knowing his work was scheduled to be shown publicly, and this week the Detroit Public Library mounted an exhibition of 39 of his photographs.

Calling his brother's work "insightful and beautiful," Jeff feels they reflect Brian's "incredible courage. He always knew he was dying but he never talked about death. He believed in life." The show will run through Nov. 29.



One of Christian Dotremont's "logograms."

## Science

## Mobile Louvre 'Labobus' Gives Checkups on Art

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT) — The Louvre's laboratory-on-wheels, for the scientific examination of art works, has returned from its second outing — this time a tour of museums in Lille, Douai and Arras.

The mobile laboratory made its maiden voyage last spring to X-ray a Le Nain painting at St-Denis-de-Piles near Bordeaux.

The laboratory is believed to be the first of its kind. It is housed in a huge, cream-colored truck, custom-built by Citroen for \$60,000. The facility comprises three separate rooms: a photo lab with equipment for handling infra-red work, a shielded X-ray lab and an installation for microscopic and chemical analyses. The equipment cost \$120,000.

The facility has a staff radiologist and a photographer. Depending on the assignment, other specialists may join them. It may be an archaeologist specializing in terracotta, an art historian whose specialty is a particular period or a physicist with an interest in ceramics or stained glass.

Everyone, including the Louvre's chief curator, Madeleine Hours, who conceived the project, calls the rig "le Labobus."

As Mrs. Hours explains it, the Labobus exists for three purposes.

• It is a tool for diagnosing the health of a painting, sculpture or other piece of art, with a view either to its restoration or to a better indication of how the artist produced it. The exam can show what the artist erased or what he — or a pupil or a forger — may have added later.

The techniques used include photography under both normal light and lateral lighting to illuminate surface asperities; ultraviolet rays explore what's on top of the varnish, and ultraviolet rays to check what's underneath; X-raying provides in-depth scrutiny.

An advantage of Labobus is that it eliminates the risks of shipping art to an examination center — as well as costly shipping insurance. Works are only brought to Paris if the exam reveals a need for the services of the Louvre's 30 restoration specialists.

• Labobus helps generate a cross-fertilization of ideas, since it brings together curators and specialists from Paris and the provinces. To create the right psychological climate, the Louvre places Labobus under the temporary direction of the curator of whatever museum it is servicing.

Finally, Labobus serves cultural public relations: At every stop, townspeople are invited to drop by to have a look.

The only equivalent of Labobus, albeit in a dissimilar field, seems to be a mobile X-raying lab in Switzerland — it's used for ascertaining the right size and position of holes in Swiss cheese.

## The Art Market

## The Rediscovery Of Chippendale

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, Nov. 10 (IHT) — The latest form of competition between auction houses is publishing, and Christie's, which has hitherto ignored this field, has just scored a brilliant premiere.

To inaugurate a series of art books that it is launching jointly with Studio Vista, Christie's has chosen to bring out a two-volume work by Christopher Gilbert dealing with Britain's most famous furniture designer, Thomas Chippendale (1718-1779).

It is a daring move. On the face of it, a monumental study on a cabinetmaker looks dangerously like a non-event. Possibly hedging against such an impression, Christie's took the unusual step of staging a five-day mini-exhibition of Chippendale's work, starting today. The 12 pieces can also be viewed at their premises at 8 King Street, Monday through Thursday.

## Special Pieces

Still, they are special pieces — all fully documented — that have come down to us with the orders, letters and receipts concerning their commission.

Lent by the Marquess of Bute is a mahogany card table designed in 1759 for the Blue Drawing Room at Dumfries House in Ayrshire. It is of rococo design derived from the Louis XV period and modified by the English vision — less subtle according to the English experts, but vigorous, and illustrating the designer's early phase, for which he is most famous.

In contrast, a marquetry table with swirling front and scrolling designs inspired from Roman antiquity illustrates the lesser known, although equally important side of Chippendale's creativity (as Gilbert has now demonstrated) — his Neo-Classical strain. In this case, there is no invoice accompanying the piece, but there is a precise description of it in a 1795 inventory of the Circular Dressing Room of Harewood House in Yorkshire for which Chippendale supplied it. Its survival is a miracle — and a recent discovery.

The table was dispatched to an attic in Victorian times, when the dressing-room recess it fitted into was swept away in the course of remodeling. It emerged in ruinous condition at a 1976 Christie's sale, where it was bought for £8,000 by the Chippendale Society. It took two years to restore it — including the removal of a nasty 19th-century paint job that concealed its original pink-and-white japanned frame around splendid engraved marquetry. It is now on exhibit for the first time.

## Rediscovery

For, surprising as it may sound, the work of Britain's towering 18th century designer is literally being rediscovered. It is put in an entirely new perspective by Gilbert's work, and Christie's mini-exhibition adds a few tantalizing insights.

The biggest stride forward was made possible by Gilbert's unearthing of many documents relating to Thomas Chippendale's furniture; they provide positive identification of a vast number of the artist's

works. Gilbert points out that in 1903-4, R.S. Clouston, a furniture specialist, contributed a series of seven articles on Chippendale to the art monthly *The Connoisseur* "without being able to name a single accredited patron or identify any furniture now accepted as authentic." Twenty years later, Oliver Brackett wrote his classic monograph that established the identity of 14 customers. In 1968 Antony Colledge, one of Christie's directors and an internationally recognized expert on 18th-century English furniture, recorded another 12 in a book modestly called "Chippendale Furniture."

## Adding 39 Names

But Gilbert has added no less than 39 names. While the furniture has disappeared in many cases, the commissions remain where relevant items have either passed by descent to the present owner or can still be traced in public or private collections. Thus, a very impressive body of documented furniture survives, amounting to 700 pieces — substantially more than has been identified from any other workshop.

Chippendale emerges from Gilbert's impressive and probably definitive work as a man of flesh and blood — a man whose works can at last be pinned down.

Gilbert applied such methods as searching London and provincial newspapers for notices referring to the firm's activities and systematically sifting the firm's business letters, bills and memoranda.

He also had some fluke luck. "Perhaps the most amazing stroke of good fortune was opening the Sunday Times color supplement on 3 August 1975 to be confronted by a picture of H.R.H. the Queen Mother seated on a gilt armchair corresponding precisely to one of Chippendale's standard early Neo-Classical patterns which subsequently provided confirmation that he received a royal commission." That armchair, one of eight made around 1773 in a surprising style resembling that of the yet-to-be-crowned French Louis XVI, bears the King George IV brand mark and a Windsor-Castle inventory mark.

## Nov. 30 Auction

Thumbing through the 525 plates of Volume II and confronting them with the precise information provided in Volume I, one is given an extraordinary idea of the diversity of English society's tastes that generated Chippendale's versatility — and allowed it to flourish. Armed with this guidebook to future discoveries, furniture lovers will soon be on the scene.

On Nov. 30 an auction is scheduled — at Christie's, needless to say — that includes some of these now documented Chippendale pieces.

Of all the incentives to art buying and auction-going, none could be so cleverly — and elegantly — devised as the publication of such a book.

Christopher Gilbert, "The Life and Work of Thomas Chippendale," 2 volumes, 319 and 313 pages with 525 plates and index. Studio Vista-Christie's, London, £55.

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## Around the Galleries

## The Nudes of Bernadette Kelly

## Paris

Bernadette Kelly, Galerie le Batou Lavoir, 16 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to January.

A real painter is always a surprise, partly because it is such a rare thing, and partly because one can sense in such a painter's work the disproportion between means used and results obtained. Bernadette Kelly paints nudes, always women, and still lifes, in a space and light that are astonishingly persuasive. How on earth can she bring it off, one wonders, and one's surprise is echoed in the charming expression of Jean Clair's catalog text: "Sans doute faut-il, comme on dit, ne douter de rien," he writes — in a positive sense, one must not doubt the full of a sort of candid unawareness and pure confidence in order to paint as this young woman does. Kelly's talent is not the brilliant kind that imposes even its faults thanks to a sort of superior charisma, rather it charms and persuades by its sheer rightness, and by the authentic mood it conveys through flesh and time and light and space.

Dodeigne, Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 3, to Dec. 9.

Dodeigne sculptures were the highlight of the recent FIAC, and the gallery that presented them there has arranged an exhibition of them on its own premises. What was said about Dodeigne's work in these columns during the FIAC applies equally to this show: His huge stone mounds still stand like draught mounds, still strike as manifestations of sentimentality in the depths of the stone itself. There are also a couple of female nudes of equal quality, in which the inner tenderness of the flesh is admirably expressed.

Fer Blanc and Fil de Fer, Plateau Beaubourg, Paris 4, to Dec. 4.

Seventy tons of railway cars stranded on 50 meters of track just in front of Beaubourg are the showrooms of an exhibition, conceived by the Children's Workshop at Beaubourg, that will subsequently tour towns and villages of France. Inside is the first display of what can be described as "tanaka." Arabic for any object made out of discarded tin cans or steel drums. The word originated in World War II with the carcasses of tanks the Afrika Korps and the Allies left strewn through North African deserts. But tanaka is a far wider phenomenon, revealing a resourcefulness bred of extreme poverty. More than 200 items from all over the world are assembled here, including a selection of tin-can sculptures by R. and R. Roure, a former French farmer who used to sell them on market days and who four years ago began devoting himself to his craft fulltime. The show is designed to appeal to children in a mildly didactic way. There are slide projections and a team of young people who are there to talk matters over with young visitors.

Indian Art of the Amazon, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bucherie, Paris 5, to Nov. 18.

Authentic feather and basket-ware of the Amazon basin. The feather fineries are often of great delicacy. The gallery also has a bookshop that appears to have become a clearinghouse for all things relevant to the subject in France.

## London

Bernard Meninsky 1891/1950, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Nov. 24. Meninsky was often sick and often sad, a lonely person beset by doubts about the quality of his work. He need not have been, for

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"Artist's Wife in Bed," by Bernard Meninsky is on show at Belgrave Gallery, London.

of his generation in England he was one of the finest painters — and one of the most inventive. This show greatly enhances his reputation, matching up finished oils with preliminary sketches and drawings, in which genres he was equally masterful.

Alekos Fessianis, Gimpel fils, 30 Davies Street, London W.1, to Nov. 18.

This is the first show in England of the Greek poet/painter, who lives in Paris. His themes are essentially Greek — in color, concept and feeling, and they emphasize the sense of mythological past in mundane present.

Anthony Whishaw, Acme Gallery, 43 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London W.C.2, to Nov. 18.

Whishaw has been exhibiting his paintings — landscapes on the borderline between figuration and abstraction — for more than 20 years. Never has he worked to such good effect as in these recent large canvases. Suggestions are there, as in an Impressionist work but with a much greater economy of means, of season of the year and time of day, of weather, terrain, vegetation, configuration of the land; his is a most acute perception.

Jacques Kupfermann, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Sq., London W.8, to Nov. 24.

An American painter living here for the past decade, Kupfermann's one-man show is his 17th. His thickly impastoed manner of painting application lends itself particularly well to the portrayal of "Wild Gardens," of which there are three, widely differing but equally enjoyable.

Sir Alfred East, Roy Miles Fine Paintings, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Nov. 24.

Subtitled "The Forgotten Genius," this collection of major works by East (1849-1913) shows him to have been a composer rather than a mere reproducer of landscape. He worked all over the world, from Yokohama to the Seine, from Boston to Algiers in Spain; he is represented in many national galleries, and this exhibition continues the necessary process of rediscovery.

Jack B. Yeats, 1871/1957, Theo Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London W.1, to Nov. 25.

In Yeats, Ireland has produced one painter of justifiable world

renewal. Though born and art-educated in England, Yeats was quintessentially Irish — "Sligo was my school and the sky above it" — as can be seen from this selection, which spans the 44 years between "The Barren Man" of 1911 and "Plunk Road" (1955), and includes the magisterial "A Room in Sligo" (1935).

Cressida (Pemberton-Pigott), The Brotherton Gallery, 77 Walton Street, London S.W.3, to Nov. 25.

A prize-winning photographer, Cressida has unpretentiously entitled her first London show, "Photographs of Flowers & Photographs of Chickens" — which does not bespeak some of the finest color photography ever seen of birds and blossoms in England, the Balearics, Crete and Mexico. She composes with a painter's eye, producing haunting images from unpromisingly everyday material.

Gainsborough & Reynolds in the British Museum, British Museum, Prints & Drawings Gallery, Great Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Jan. 14.

Drawing on its generally unseen stock, the B.M. has mounted a three-part exhibition of drawings and sketches by the two 18th-century masters, of engravings and mezzotints made from their work and of 87 old master drawings formerly in Sir Joshua Reynolds's personal collection.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

## Rome

German New Objectivity, Giulia, Via Giulia 148, through Nov. 25.

Drawings and small works from lesser-known Germans — except for some examples from the hands of Dix, Grosz, Lea Grundig and Schlichter — do not fully represent either style or period. In the '20s, the work of the German social-conscious artists looked pungent and vigorous whether you agreed with them or not. What is before us here is a had-tempered, inept view/mood, rather than informed anger or cutting criticism.

## Elsewhere in Italy

Venice During the Times of Canova (1780-1830), Museo Correr, Venice, to Dec. 31.

From the last examples of Venetian 18th-century culture to neoclassicism, this exhibit features works by Canova and his contemporaries and publications, objets d'art and furniture of the period.

The Altarpiece of Cestellano, Cestellano Veneto, Venice, to Nov. 12.

Giorgione and his period; proposals for restoration, Venetian paintings of the early 16th century.

Lorenzo Ghiberti (1378-1445), Florence.

Sixth centennial of the birth of the sculptor, architect and goldsmith. Drawings of the Trecento and Quattrocento, Print Cabinet, Uffizi; writings and assorted works by Ghiberti, San Marco Museum and Accademia Museum.

The Concept of Civil Magnificence, Milan.

Architecture in Milan 1770-1848, Rotonda di Via Besenà, to Nov. 23; and The Lombards, Lombardy, Palazzo Reale, to Dec. 31.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.



Dodeigne sculptures are on display in Galerie Leroy in Paris.

## Art in New York

## Rothko Emerges From the Litigation

By Alexandra Anderson and B. J. Archer

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (IHT) — The suicide of Mark Rothko in 1970 deprived the world of one of America's great Abstract Expressionist painters. It also led to what some have called the art world's "Watergate."

Approximately 800 works in the artist's estate became the subject of a bitter lawsuit instituted by the state attorney general on behalf of his children and the Rothko Foundation against three executors of the estate and the Marlborough Gallery. The paintings, left to a

foundation set up by the artist's will, were claimed to have been negligently relinquished in a questionable deal with the Marlborough Gallery. The case was eventually decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

Lee Selde's book "The Legacy of Mark Rothko" exhaustively recounts the greed and deceit of those years — as the art world's dirty linen went through the wash cycle in public and the paintings in question remained sequestered. But now the Guggenheim Museum has mounted the first major Rothko exhibition in years — and the most comprehensive retrospective of his paintings ever organized. The show will run until Jan. 14 before traveling to Houston, Minneapolis and Los Angeles.

From the Beginning

It traces the painter's career from its beginnings and stunningly demonstrates the emergence of Rothko's mature style. Struggling through the '40s, Rothko slowly cast off Cubist and Surrealist-influenced imagery and found his way to pictures of pure color harmonies. These luminous landscapes of the spirit, in which rectangles of color float atmospherically, became increasingly brooding and dark as the artist grew older and more disillusioned. In achieving the success he sought, Rothko eventually destroyed himself. But he left an undeniably great body of work. The impact of Rothko's rendering of human emotion into transcendent art is enormous.

The exhibition is exceptionally well chosen and paced by curator Diane Waldman, whose catalog provides a fine critical essay. More than half the paintings in the show are on loan from the estate.

Along with the resurrection of Mark Rothko comes the further elevation of Arnold Glimcher. The 40-year-old director of the Pace Gallery (he made his initial splash dealing in European art in Boston, during the Vasarely high, then with Dubuffet here) is the current big buzz in local salons.

A consummate art marketer, Glimcher has attracted to Pace

works by prize painters both living and dead. In the past two years, realist Chuck Close, pop-expressionist Jim Dine and abstract artist Brice Marden have been signed; Pace also represents Agnes Martin, Louise Nevelson, Lucas Samaras, Jean Dubuffet and the estates of Mondrian, Ad Reinhardt — and Rothko.

Concurrent with the Guggenheim opening, Pace unveiled a series of Rothko murals never before on public display. When he executed them following a trip to Italy, Rothko said, "I was very much influenced by Michelangelo's walls in the staircase of the Medicean Library in Florence. He achieved the kind of feeling I'm after — he makes the viewers feel that they are trapped in a room where all the doors and windows are bricked up."

Pivotal Works

These beautiful canvases — geometric shapes against soft, reddish-brown backgrounds — are inscribed with open, ragged-edge rectangles in vibrant oranges. They are pivotal works, falling between the ephemeral veils of expanding color that dominate the previous decade's output, and the profoundly moving paintings for Houston's de Menil Chapel and final visions of doom of the late '60s. The murals had been intended for the Four Seasons Restaurant, but according to Dan Rice, then a Rothko assistant, the artist changed his mind after dining there. "Anybody who will eat that kind of food for these prices will never look at a painting of mine."

So it falls to Glimcher to oversee the disposition of these and the 700 remaining works in the Rothko estate — in conjunction with Rothko's children and the new trustees of the foundation. Collectors and museums seem anxious to buy after the long hiatus.

Pace has concluded several sales said to be around \$200,000 each, and the masterworks in Glimcher's hands will probably fetch even more. At the Guggenheim opening for lenders and museum associates, Glimcher — in satin dinner jacket and white silk scarf — said he was feeling "pretty happy."

## Theater in London

## Murders, Deadly and Otherwise

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 10 (IHT) — "Who cares who killed Roger Ackroyd?" asked Edmund Wilson, understandably exasperated by the mechanical rituals of mystery novels, in which people are reduced to the level of crossword clues or to hunks of meat awaiting a butcher.

But thrillers, presumably, still thrill someone, judging from the West End Stage and the arrival here of Mrs. Levin's Broadway success "Deathtrap" at the Garrick. Death retains its sting, and violent death its fascination, as evidenced also by Simon Gray's "Molly" at the Comedy and David Freeman's "The Bandit Queen" at the Round House downstairs.

Although the same old joke — about an apparently supernatural knowledge of the weather that results from listening to the radio forecast — turns up in both Levin's and Gray's plays, the two have nothing in common but their fascination with murder.

Gray is interested in humanity, in what ways and what small matters a man can be led to kill another. For Levin, death is the final titillation, a means of making an audience's flesh creep and nothing more.

"Molly," adapted from a television play, has its basis in the same

real murder that led Terence Rattigan to write "Cause Celebre," but Gray ignores the courtroom drama and isn't as much concerned with the murder itself as he is with the people involved: Molly, a bored, hard-drinking wife who seduces a young and simple landowner; the boy himself, youthfully possessive, who kills Molly's aging and impotent husband in a fit of jealousy; and the housekeeper, full of pent-up feelings, trembling on the edge of passion.

The play hasn't the complexity of Gray's best work, although, like "The Rear Column," it deals with an isolated group of people — exiles from their own emotions. Its characters are all adolescent in their attitudes. The husband, cut off from the world by deafness, is given to childish tantrums, and his physical relationship with Molly is limited to spanking her for smoking too much. The housekeeper behaves like a girl with a crush on the gym mistress. Molly herself resorts to baby talk to get her own way. The boy's murder of the old man is, in a way, the most mature action of the evening.

What raises the play above the ordinary is the quality of the acting, notably Billie Whitelaw's Molly — desperate to be needed, seeking love and finding only passion — and Barbara Atkinson's primly flirtatious housekeeper, T. P. McKenna, as the increasingly angry husband, and Anthony Allen, as the boy, also give fine performances, and Stephen Holley's direction makes the most of the play's emotional climaxes.

## Games-Playing

Levin's "Deathtrap" is a games-playing thriller that resembles "Sleuth" rewritten by a combination of Luigi Pirandello and George S. Kaufman. It plays clever tricks with theatrical illusion and reality — that "real" blood oozing from the corpse, or just tomato catsup? — and is full of wisecracks about Broadway.

Its plot, about a murderous thriller writer and his protégé who is writing a play about a murderous thriller writer and his protégé, is impossibly complex, although the form enables the hero to give the audience a running synopsis of what has just happened and what is about to happen.

It is one of those plays where the audience applauds not the scenery but the murders and each one is calculated to shock and surprise. The debt here is to Hitchcock's "Psycho," although with Levin you can never be sure whether his corpses will stay dead or not.

The sheer arrogance of Levin's approach — he announces, in the first words of the play, that we are going to see a one-act, five-charac-

ter money-maker, with a gory murder in the first act — is admirable, even if his play is not, for he delivers exactly what he promises.

Yet the more ingenuity and cleverness he displays, the more he emphasizes the essential sterility of the exercise: his cynicism is contagious. The result, glossy staged and acted with ingratiating charm, is heartless, uncaring and pointless entertainment.

At the Round House, David Freeman is overcome by the glamor of Jesse James and Belle Starr — the glamor seeming to exist for him in their ability to murder without regret. The couple deliver their biographies jointly, helping each other act out their lives and their fantasies of sexual change.

But their precise knowledge of their historical and mythic significance gives the two a portentous self-knowledge that robs the play of any theatricality. Andrew Harmon's production is impressively dull, squashing any attempt at bravura acting from Anabel Leventon and Vincent Marzello, and reducing a hectic story to a steady monotone.

At the Prince of Wales, the National Theatre's production of Alan Ayckbourn's "Bedroom Farce" has opened for an 11-week season before going to Broadway. The theater, with its central focus, is not ideal for a play where the action shifts from one side of the stage to the other, but it remains a hilarious examination of British bedroom customs: Activities range from munching on pickled toasts to building a dressing table, but avoid anything to do with sex.

A few of the performances have an intensity that lack comic style — the marital rows that punctuate the action in the three onstage bedrooms are enough to precipitate murder in any other son of play — but Stephen Moore has refined the pivotal role of Trevor into a marvellously amorphous comic creation, less a person than an animated overcoat, a drifting disaster area. Derek Newark's do-yourself expert is as keenly and humorously observed. Their final confrontation at the climax — with everything dependent on physical gestures rather than words — is one of the great moments of comedy.

Michael Hastings' amusing "Gloo Joo," about a West Indian increasingly frantic efforts to avoid deportation, has transferred from the Hampstead Theater to the Criterion.

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**Trade Talks Remain at Impasse**

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — The five-year-old trade-freeing negotiations between the United States and other Western industrial nations going on in Geneva remained stalled today after chief U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss failed to persuade Western European negotiators to bring the talks to conclusion.

As a result, European sources have predicted that it will probably be impossible to bring this so-called Tokyo Round of negotiations to a successful conclusion next month, as President Carter and other Western leaders agreed at their Bonn summit meeting in July and as the United States still wants. Instead, the chances are that the talks will now drag on into February or March next year.

The latest crisis to hit the Tokyo Round was caused by the failure of the outgoing U.S. Congress to extend President Carter's authority to waive imposition of countervailing duties on subsidized foreign imports before it recesses next month. As a result, President Carter will be obliged to slap additional duties on some \$700 million worth of U.S.

**Strauss Makes Little Headway**

imports next Jan. 3 when his waiver authority expires unless he can find some hitherto unnoticed loophole in the law. About \$400 million worth of these imports come from the Common Market countries.

At worst, imposition of these duties could wreck the entire Tokyo Round negotiations by provoking Europe to retaliate and plunging the Western industrial countries into a new trade war. Already France has proposed suspending the Geneva negotiations altogether in protest against Congress' behavior. But last night EEC Commission president Roy Jenkins told Mr. Strauss that West Europe is sticking to its previously announced refusal to conclude the Tokyo Round until the new Congress has renewed the president's waiver authority.

"Nothing has changed and nothing is likely to change," a high European official commented after the meeting. "We have some problems that continue and we will continue to try to deal with them," Mr.

Strauss told reporters this morning. But he said he is still "reasonably hopeful that we will make the kind of progress in Geneva we had hoped for." Before meeting with the commission last night, Mr. Strauss carried his case for an early conclusion of the negotiations directly to Prime Minister Raymond Barre in Paris, though apparently without much success.

[Sources close to EEC Commission vice president Wilhelm Haferkamp, responsible for external affairs, said that during the talks Mr. Strauss' suggestions to proceed with the Geneva talks found support from top Commission officials, AP-Dow Jones reported. These sources said the Commission, which is negotiating on behalf of the community, agreed with Mr. Strauss that "every effort" should be made to settle as many of the problems in the talks as possible so that at least a broad outline of a major package on reducing tariffs and non-tariff trade barriers can be agreed upon by Dec. 15.]

The apparent standoff between the United States and West Europe on trade will be put to the test next week, when Mr. Strauss returns to Geneva for a three-day high-level bargaining session with negotiators from Europe and Japan.

**Ushiba Sees Accord**

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — The Tokyo Round will not be concluded by the Dec. 15 deadline but a substantial agreement will be reached by Christmas, Japan's minister for external economic affairs, Nobuhiko Ushiba, said in an interview with the Mainichi Daily News today.

He also indicated that Japan and the United States will reach a firm agreement on agricultural products, including liberalization of key commodities, possibly by the end of the month.

**Dollar Posts Broad Gains In Light Trading Session**

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — The dollar advanced against major currencies in light trading today but nevertheless finished below the levels of last Friday, despite substantial support by central banks during the week.

Estimates from dealers and other sources indicate that central banks may have absorbed \$5-to-\$6 billion since the Carter administration announced measures to protect the dollar on Nov. 1. Thus, it would appear that up to 20 percent of the \$30 billion of foreign currencies committed for support of the dollar may have been spent already.

Dealers said this development shows the determination of central banks and U.S. authorities in particular to bring a halt to the dollar's decline. However, money dealers also contended that the huge sales of dollars demonstrate a great deal of skepticism among corporate treasurers, bankers and institutional money managers about the possibility of the dollar reaching a genuine turning point.

In today's trading, the dollar edged higher against the Deutsche mark to 1.8860 from 1.8855. It rose to 188.50 yen from 187.90 but was below last Friday's 189.05. However, after rising to 1.6290 Swiss francs from 1.6250, the dollar finished the week at slightly above last Friday's 1.6163.

**Turkey, IMF Loan Talks Seen Crucial to Nation**

ANKARA, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — Turkey enters a crucial round of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund this month in search of a \$60-million loan that could serve as a "seal of approval" for the nation's austerity program.

However, the IMF is reportedly dissatisfied with the nation's performance. The austerity program had envisioned, among other things, a reduction in Turkey's inflation rate in 1978 to 20 percent, compared with 1977's 50-percent rate. Instead, many economists fear the rate this year could soar as high as 70 percent.

Moreover, the IMF would like Turkey to further curb wages and consumption, increase taxes, and act to boost its exports, thus trimming its deficit on balance of payments, according to a group of Turkish businessmen and industrialists who visited the United States last month.

Official sources said the upcoming talks will focus on release of the third installment of a \$450-million stand-by credit granted by the IMF last March — arranged only after Turkey had pledged to enact the belt-tightening measures.

While the \$60-million loan itself is only a drop in the bucket when compared to Turkey's present hard-currency squeeze and foreign debts of about \$15 billion — nearly half of which are overdue — Turkish officials believe that the loan would help restore the nation's badly damaged credit rating. The act of faith is needed to help the country in current effort to reschedule \$2.9 billion owed to Western commercial banks. Turkey has also requested fresh credits of \$500 million from its present creditors to cover immediate hard-currency needs.

**Italy Prices, Output Post Monthly Gains**

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — Italy's index of consumer prices in October rose 1.1 percent from September and was up 12.3 percent from the like period of 1977, the statistics institute reported today. The index registered 137.3 in October, compared to 135.8 in September and 122.3 in October 1977. The index, which is based on 1976 equals 100, is not seasonally adjusted.

The institute also said the unadjusted index of industrial production rose 1.9 percent in September.

**Dutch Price Index Up**

THE HAGUE, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands' consumer price index rose 0.2 percent to 122.6 in mid-October from 122.3 a month earlier, the Ministry of Economic Affairs said today.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Renault, GM Studying Engine Deal**

Renault Vehicules Industriels and General Motors are reportedly looking into the possibility of a joint venture for the production of light trucks. The talks involve 6-cylinder, 150-200-horsepower engines, sources say. Meanwhile, in Pennsylvania, John Curcio, executive vice president of Mack Truck Inc.'s international division, says he expects to reach an accord with Renault prior to Christmas covering the sale of medium-size Renault trucks through Mack's distribution network in the United States and Canada.

**Bahrain Signs Gas Pact With Caltex**

Bahrain National Oil Co. has signed an agreement with Caltex Petroleum Corp. for Caltex to sell products of a \$100-million gas liquefying plant which is nearing completion in Bahrain, the Gulf news agency says. Caltex is 50-percent owned by Standard Oil of California and 50-percent by Texaco.

**Dart in Takeover Bid for Mallory**

Dart Industries says it is planning an offer of \$46 a share, or \$23 million in cash, for P.R. Mallory. Mallory is taking court action to fight the takeover. The prospect of strong opposition from Mallory, a Delaware corporation based in Indiana, seemed certain soon after Dart filed papers with the Securities and Exchange Commission saying that the offer would be made only if Dart could obtain a court order against the enforcement of Indiana and Delaware takeover statutes.

**Getty Gets Manila Uranium Permit**

The Philippines' first uranium exploration permit has been granted to a joint project of Getty Mining Inc., a subsidiary of Getty Oil, and Benguet Consolidated, the energy ministry says. The one-year permit from Nov. 8 will enable Getty and Benguet to conduct airborne radiometric, ground scintillometer and track-etch surveys over 250,000 hectares in the Larap-Paracale area of Camarines Norte. 125 miles southeast of Manila.

**Tetjén Expects Rise in Profits**

Tetjén Ltd. says it expects taxed profit in the year ending March 31 to be more than 2 billion yen (about \$10.6 million), up from 404 million yen last year, on sales of about 332 billion yen, against the previous year's 346.15 billion yen. The sharp improvement will result from its efforts to cut production costs by reducing the number of employees, a recovery of the domestic textile market and a decline in imported raw materials prices, it says.

**Bankers Trust Weighs Sale of Branches**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — Bankers Trust Co., one of the largest U.S. banks, said it is holding "active discussions" with Bank of Montreal that are likely to lead to the sale of 89 of Bankers Trust's 104 retail branches in the New York City area as well as its installment loan business.

Bank of Montreal, Canada's third largest bank, also has "expressed interest" in the credit card business of Bankers Trust's parent company, Bankers Trust New York Corp., a Bankers Trust executive said. He added that these discussions are "at a preliminary stage" and that "it is too early to have a judgement about the outcome." Terms were not disclosed.

The possible sale illustrates the growing eagerness of U.S. banks to reduce their emphasis on retail banking, which has been less and less profitable. It also highlights the continued interest of foreign banks in gaining a foothold in the U.S. Trust's New York retail branch and installment loan operations. If such an agreement is reached, both banks "would be committed to provide an orderly transfer of personnel so as to minimize any risk to job security or inconvenience," Bankers Trust said.

Bankers Trust said the assets relating to the 89 retail branches and the installment-loan business total about \$1 billion, or about 4 percent of the \$25.4 billion in assets of Bankers Trust New York. The credit card operation of Bankers Trust Corp. has assets of about \$400 million, the bank said. A bank spokesman emphasized that the purchase price "hasn't been settled on yet."

For Bankers Trust, the sale would represent an injection of much-needed capital. Like many other U.S. banks, during the 1974 recession, Bankers Trust amassed heavy losses on loans, and many other loans have become problems, either failing to pay interest or paying it at reduced rates.

Analysts said Bankers Trust has made some progress over the past few years but that it still has a long way to go to bring its capital ratios to more comfortable levels.

**Bonn Rejects Schmidt Plan To Lower Taxes**

BOON, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — The upper house of the West German parliament rejected for the second time today the tax-cut package that is the centerpiece of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's stimulus pledge made at the economic summit in July.

The action by the Bundesrat means the 14-billion Deutsche mark tax-cut bill must go back to a joint legislative conference committee. It was announced that the committee, made up of representatives from the Bundestag and lower house, Bundesrat, would meet Thursday in an attempt to work out a compromise allowing the bill to go into effect on schedule Jan. 1.

Mr. Schmidt issued a statement after the vote expressing his "full hope" that the tax bill would be approved by the end of the year.

Last month the Bundesrat sent the package to the conference committee but it failed to reach a compromise and referred the same bill back to the upper house.

**Vauxhall Offer Accepted**

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — About 3,000 production workers at Vauxhall Motors Ltd.'s Ellesmere Port plant have voted to accept the company's 8.5-percent wage offer. The vote was taken at a mass meeting. A similar meeting of 4,500 engineering workers will take place Sunday.



Richard de Bono

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

Richard de Bono, former general manager in France, has been named vice president of Honeywell Europe in Brussels.

Morgan Guaranty Trust has named Karl Van Horn, vice president, as head of its international investment group headquarters in London, succeeding C. Nicholas Porter who has been named a senior vice president and is returning to New York as head of the bank's investment research department.

Grindley's Bank Group has named K. Warner, previously in charge of the firm's business in South Asia, as managing director of the groups Asia Pacific division in London replacing F.V. Queen.

Ofindo Jacobelli, of Mead Imbelladi has been named general manager of Mead Emballage, France, replacing C.C. de Toulouse Lautrec who is leaving to create Carre, Orban and Partners, management consultants in Paris.

General Motors of Canada has named F. Alan Smith, a corporate vice president in charge of financial staff, as president and general manager succeeding Donald H. McPherson, who has been appointed general manager of General Motors' Buick division.

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**NYSE Prices Higher With Pause in Rates**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP-DJ) — A pause in the rapid rise in interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange higher today but trading was the slowest in four months.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.12 points to 807.09. Advances led declines 944 to 465 and volume fell to 16.75 million shares from yesterday's 23.56 million.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank entered the government securities market to drain reserves through weekend matched sales pacts, with Fed funds trading at 9 percent, dealers said. They said the intervention confirms the Fed's target is 9 1/2 percent. Before the Fed's move to make weekend matched sales pacts, there had been confusion in the market as to the target. Dealers said today's fund rate drop to as low as 9 9/16 percent should not be regarded as change in Fed policy since today many banks are closed for Veterans' Day.

McKee Corp. topped the active list, adding 3 1/2 to 32. Davy Corp. of London, began its bid for McKee at \$33 a share. Bankers Trust Corp., which is considering selling some branches to Bank of Montreal, rose 3/4 to 34 1/4.

Sterndent gained 3/4 to 20 before a trading halt pending a news announcement. Later, Cooper Laboratories said it held 14.4 percent of Sterndent common as of Wednesday. Cooper ended 1/4 to 18 1/2.

General Motors, in second place, added 1/4 to 56 1/2, ex-dividend. Chrysler lost 1/4 to 10 1/4. It is reported considering its majority stake in Chrysler Colmotores of Colombia to GM.

Coastal States Gas rose 1/4 to 16 1/4. Its third-quarter oil fell but holders approved the spillover of its Lo Vaca unit and directors authorized participation in a new pipeline to bring Rocky Mountain gas to the East Coast.

Among the oils, Exxon added 1/4 to 49 1/2. Texaco 1/4 to 23 1/4 and Gulf 1/4 to 25.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 1.32 to 143.39.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly higher, corn mixed, oats higher and soybeans substantially higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 2 to 6 cents, corn up 1/4 to 1/2; oats up 2 to 1 1/4 and soybeans up 10 to 16 1/4 cents.

The record harvest in soybeans and corn projected yesterday by the Department of Agriculture was close to industry estimates. But beans rallied behind a bullish industry crush report and in reaction to earlier export business with China.

Corn futures also found support on continued export interest with the only decline coming in distant September.

**Fed Official Is 'Unedified' by Others' Gripes**

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT) — Only rarely do those belonging to the elite club of world central bankers stoop to criticizing each other in public, but Paul Volcker found himself unable to resist yesterday.

"There is something unedifying," the president of the New York Federal Reserve said in Coventry, England, "about some central banks taking full advantage of the flexibility afforded by present arrangements to place their funds where and when they choose while complaining at the same time about instability in the system."

He said the new support package can relieve market pressures, but that if the dollar problem is, as he suggests, "structural," then other countries must help the United States to solve it.

**Economic News Analysis****Energy Bill's Impact on Inflation Minor**

Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT) — One of the chief concerns voiced over the original energy package proposed by President Carter a year and a half ago was its potential impact on the inflation rate, which at that time was hovering just above 5 percent.

Today, the rate is in the 8-percent range. So, although the legislation President Carter signed yesterday is just a shadow of its uncompromised self, the question remains as pressing today as it was then: How much will the new energy legislation exacerbate inflation?

The short answer, the experts say, is very little. "Not much at all," insisted David Behling, a vice president and economist in Chase Manhattan Bank's energy economics

division. None of the experts interviewed maintained that the steep rise in energy prices seen over the last five years is about to abate. Rather, they argued that the new legislation would not significantly add to the rate at which prices have all along been increasing.

All said that, from a macroeconomic standpoint, there was never much to worry about in the first place, mostly because the various taxing provisions in the original energy package were designed to cancel out its various spending provisions.

**Arrangement Missing**

Although that tit-for-tat arrangement is missing to the final package, they pointed out, so are most of the provisions that would have raised energy prices anew. "We originally estimated that the package would take off 0.1 percentage points from the real growth rate each year and add maybe one-fourth of a percentage point to the inflation rate," said Edward Hudson, an economist with Data Resources Inc., an economics consulting concern well known for its energy analyses.

"Since the final version is weaker, those numbers now become ceilings at the worst," Dr. Hudson cautioned, however, that this sanguine overview may gloss over some problems here and there. Companies still dependent on oil and gas for boiler fuel, for example, may find the requirement to convert to coal especially expensive; operating costs in their businesses may thus rise faster than average, resulting in inflationary hot spots. And companies that use gas as a raw material, such as manufacturers of fertilizers

and petrochemicals, will find higher gas prices particularly painful.

At a glance, the higher gas prices mandated by the energy bill would seem the worst inflationary culprit. But most of the economists said this may not be true. Gas prices, which have risen sharply in recent years, would presumably have continued to climb under the informal regulatory approach that the gas bill now replaces, these experts pointed out. The new legislation may thus prove on worse than the recent trend. In some of the producing areas of the country, in fact, the legislation actually lowers prices.

Moreover, if the higher gas prices laid out in the bill actually result in more gas, as the administration claims, these additional supplies would allow some users to avoid costly switchovers to other fuels. That would help compensate for the more expensive gas.

In addition, any extra gas that comes to market because of the new law would reduce oil imports. "Look at it this way," commented Robert Pindyck, an economist with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School: "Not passing the bill, not raising prices, has the effect of increasing imports. That contributes to the trade deficit. And that contributes to inflation."

"We expect energy prices to be inflating about 10 percent a year overall," summed up Ronald Whiting, director of Data Resources' energy services. "Carter's bill will make a very modest contribution to that figure — less than one half of one percent."

**Company Reports**

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Benefit			
4th Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	945.50	825.40	
Profits	29.50	27.40	
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.	
Beneficial Corp			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	3,600	3,300	
Profits	129.60	118.10	
Per Share	5.74	5.29	

Ricola			
First Half	1978	1977	
Revenue	97,040	80,610	
Profits	3,720	2,940	

(Figures in Yen)

Tetjén

1978

1977

Revenue 171,845 | 177,929 |  |

Profits 179.00 | 301 |  |

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If you didn't take profits on the early October rally to 900, send for an 8-week trial of Dow Theory Forecasts at once. This Service recommended profit-taking on Oct. 2, Oct. 9 and Oct. 16—just before the big smash. Fill in coupon below, attach \$5 and return for advice now and for next 8 weeks (\$21.54 value). It should not be assumed that present or future recommendations will equal past performance. Offer open to households that have not had a trial the past 12 months. Subscription cannot be assigned without your consent.

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	C/r's				Sls.	C/r's				Sls.
	Close	Pprev	12 Month	Stock		Close	Pprev	12 Month	Stock	
H.S.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E	H.S.	High	Low	Quot.	Close
					100s.					100s.

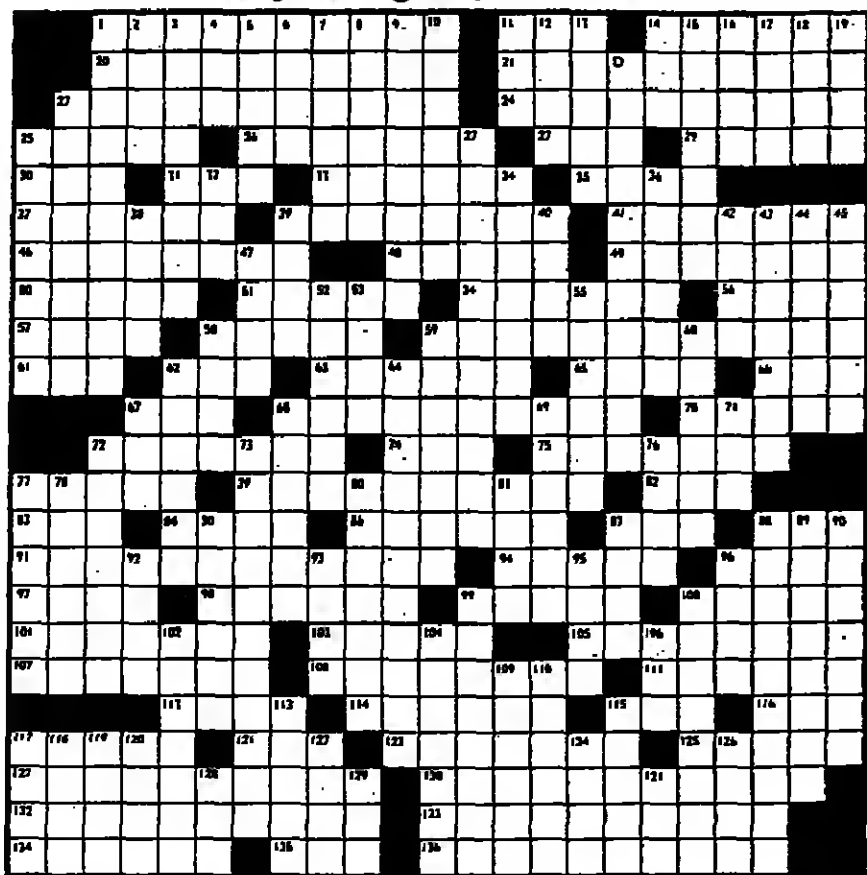
"An office building in Texas?"  
 "A restaurant in Buckinghamshire?"  
 "No, I want a garage in Puerto Rico."



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

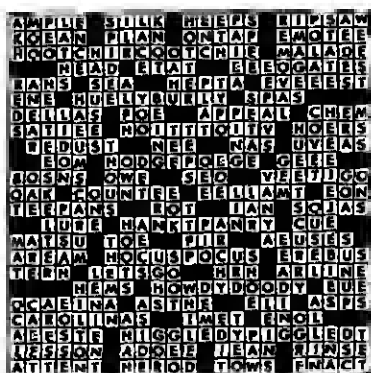
Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Variety Package By Peter E. Price



- ACROSS**
- 1 Children's game  
11 Priest's garb  
14 "Porridge"  
20 Circum-spect monkey  
21 Ape  
23 Washrooms of a sort: Var.  
24 Anybody's guess  
25 Dutch pottery  
26 Shelley's elegy for Keats  
28 Wire: Abbr.  
29 Mustard, laughing, etc.  
30 Tartu's river  
31 High: Music  
33 Word for bad liquor  
35 — bad example  
37 Henry and Jane  
39 "Mona Lisa," et al.  
41 Capital of Spain under Moors  
46 Certain starlets — and abed  
49 Mobile home  
50 Song of French Revolution  
51 Make a move
- DOWN**
- 1 Daddy-long-legs genus  
2 Egg in Paris  
3 City in S. Calif.  
4 Shifted: Abbr.  
5 — a time  
6 Detroit name  
7 Thighbones
- ACROSS**
- 54 Red Sea  
56 Wrocław's river  
57 Champlain  
58 Sully, 1957-8  
59 Callopie et al.  
60 Indian tourist attraction  
61 Pro — Repair  
62 Douglas, novelist  
65 Rebel  
66 — stand-still  
67 Chaney  
68 Scared out  
70 Kind of poet  
72 Chinese river  
74 Tautonic god  
75 Tried  
77 Famed New York boss  
79 Smallest state capital  
82 Western group: "Shrew"  
84 Alias the Cowardly Lion  
86 Lap robe  
87 Railroad network: Abbr.  
88 Gullet  
91 Society founded in 1776
- DOWN**
- 8 Chalkov's first play  
9 Formal award  
10 The sign, to name  
11 Nooka  
12 Indian  
13 Monday ailment  
14 Somewhat: Suffix  
15 Falls for a married woman  
16 King of Siam's friend  
17 Jet  
18 Andaman people  
19 Birthplace of Anacreon  
22 Selective philosophy  
23 Tom Collins without the kick
- DOWN**
- 25 Fiscal problem  
27 Unspecified quantity  
32 River of Tulu  
34 Closet bar  
36 Jewish scriptures  
38 Member of F.D.R. Cabinet  
39 Medals  
40 Neighbor of la.  
42 Fashion name  
43 Card game  
44 French headgear  
45 Famous mountain  
47 French waters  
52 Author of "The Caretaker"  
53 Northern capital
- DOWN**
- 55 Town in N.W. France  
58 Big name in roses  
59 Mock orange  
60 God of the winds  
62 Caress  
64 At a loss, financially  
67 New Guinea  
68 Missouri mountains  
69 Isn't it, Shakespeare style  
71 Thermometer abbreviation  
72 Book by Sammy Davis  
73 Russian composer  
78 Reimburses
- DOWN**
- 77 Venetian fishing boats  
78 Women, in Hawaii  
80 Pomegranates found in meat  
81 Adjective  
82 Part of box score  
87 Scott  
88 Ogled  
89 Persons exacting retribution  
90 Casements  
92 Injunctions  
93 Aleutian is.  
95 Small beds  
96 Bronchitis  
99 Kind of triangle: Var.  
100 Quinn and Newby  
102 Scallers
- DOWN**
- 104 Jewish delicacies  
106 Suffix for poll  
109 Onetime N.Y. greeter  
110 Voided  
113 Dun-colored: Prefix  
115 — as Bains, France  
117 Terrier  
118 Yesterday: Fr.  
119 Org's cousin  
120 Russian river  
122 Latin abbr.  
124 Book by E.E. Cummings  
126 Handwriting on the wall  
128 Silk worm  
129 Prior to  
131 Slum area need: Abbr.

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Shower	MADRID	11	52
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Fog	MILAN	4	39
ANKARA	14	57	Fog	MONTREAL	4	39
ATHENS	14	57	Fog	MOSCOW	4	39
BEIRUT	14	57	Fog	MUNICH	4	39
BELGRADE	14	57	Fog	NEW YORK	4	39
BERLIN	14	57	Fog	NICE	17	63
BRUSSELS	4	39	Cloudy	OSLO	12	54
BUCHAREST	4	39	Cloudy	PARIS	12	54
BUDAPEST	3	37	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	ROME	14	57
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy	SEATTLE	13	55
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Shower	STOCKHOLM	10	50
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	12	54
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	54
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	15	59
FRANKFURT	3	37	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	39
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy			
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloudy			
ISTANBUL	10	50	Cloudy			
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy			
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada; of 1700 GMT) Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 0000 GMT.

## BOOKS

## FALLING ANGEL

By William Hjortsberg. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 242 pp. \$8.95.

## LADIES' MAN

By Richard Price. Houghton, Mifflin. 264 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HERE are two first-rate novels by two young writers who over the past few years have been steadily improving upon themselves.

You can never tell what William Hjortsberg will pull next, except that it's bound to be a parody of past fictional forms and good fun. In his second novel, "Gray Matters," he mixed H.G. Wells with Arthur C. Clarke in an eerie tale about a disembodied brain that gets loose from a 25th-century brain depository and wreaks disaster, while in his fourth novel, "Torso! Torso! Torso!" he gored Hemingway's bullfighting scene.

In his latest novel, "Falling Angel," Hjortsberg seems at first to be satirizing Raymond Chandler and the tough-guy private eye. "It was Friday the thirteenth (of March, 1959) and yesterday's snowstorm lingered in the streets like a left-over curse. . . I spun my chair around and stared out at Times Square. . . my building was built before the turn of the century; a four-story brick pile held together with soot and pigeon dung. . . I was about to go out for coffee when the phone rang. 'Mr. Harry Angel?'"

Tracking Down a Crooner  
The only trouble is, one gets intrigued with why Herman Winthrop is calling Harry Angel. In fact, one gets downright riveted, as Harry is hired by Winthrop's wealthy client, Louis Cyphre, to locate a popular crooner from the 1930s named Johnny Favorite, who seems to have disappeared off the face of the earth. The pace is fast, the violence brutal and the mystery of Favorite's disappearance increasingly perplexing. Why does almost everyone whom Angel contacts about the singer immediately die? Why are the people who knew Favorite involved with voodoo and devil worship? Who is Louis Cyphre, and why does he keep showing up in Harry Angel's dreams?

Still, for all the excitement of "Falling Angel," we have to keep in mind that Hjortsberg, for some reason, is trying to hold us at arm's length from his story — by persistently kidding Angel's tough-guy ambience. "Outside dawn smudged the night sky like rouge on a chorus girl's cheek." Why is Hjortsberg doing this? Why, to leave room for the surprise appearance of another genre of fiction.

I won't tell you what this genre is, or how it helps to bring about the novel's terrifying ending. It's enough to say that by mixing the two forms, as if he were combining hydrogen and oxygen, and igniting them with the spark of his talent, he has produced an extremely nasty explosion.

Habits of Urban Youth  
Richard Price was born in 1949 and spent his first 18 years in a Bronx housing project, and, as anyone can attest who has read his first two novels, "The Wanderers" (1974) and "Bloodbrothers" (published in 1976 and recently released as a movie), he knows the language, mores, herding instincts and hunting habits of the bottom-class urban young just about as well as Margaret Mead got to know those who come of age in Samoa.

In his latest novel, "Ladies' Man," Price takes one of these youths, at the age of 30, isolates him in a box of a West Side Manhattan studio apartment, gives him a job as a door-to-door salesman of household sprays and watches him spend a week going crazy.

What keeps us reading "Ladies' Man" is not the pain of Kenny Becker's experience, but Price's inventiveness as a storyteller and the absolute authenticity of the people set — in bars for singles, homosexuals or aspiring amateur entertainers; in Greenwich Village apartments where the women invite salesmen in for sexual entertainment; or in Times Square area massage parlors so antiseptic that Eros dies of malnutrition — the characters keep popping off the page so alive we feel crowded by their demands for attention.

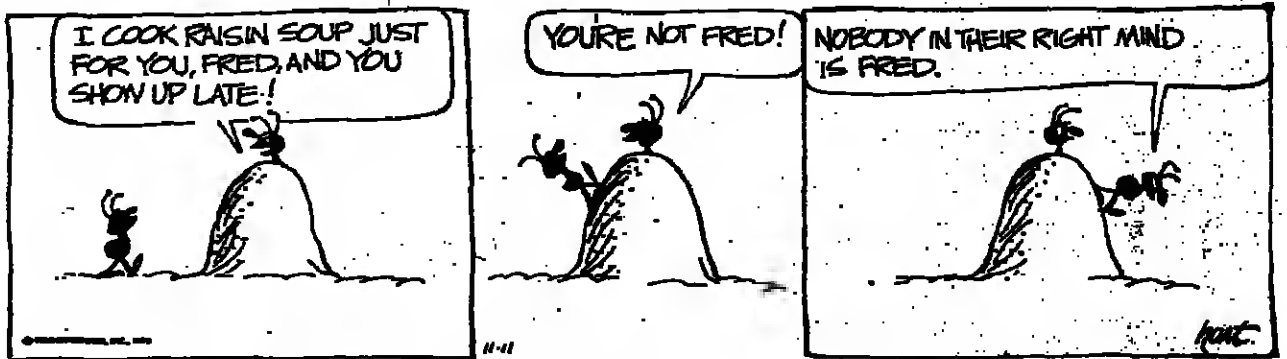
Still, Kenny's pain is palpable: his paradoxical fear of intimacy when he is close to someone and terror of isolation when he is alone. And because Price doesn't condescend to his characters — because he depicts with overly naive credulity their pathetic nostalgia for adolescent bonding and their simplistic conviction that release from loneliness must lie in some ultimate sexual orgasm — their suffering transcends their narrow circumstances. We may want to steer clear of it, but the fact is that Kenny is in pain because he wants to stay alive and not fall into the deadness of the singles scene. Who can resist identifying with that?

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## BAILEY ANDY



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUSY BROOK DITHER HAGGLE  
Answer: What the dermatologist's behavior was, to say the least — "RASH"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



How can it be too early for breakfast? THEY'RE SELLING CHICKEN DINNERS ON TV?



## Selections Permitted Under Player-Owner Pact

## U.S. Court Upholds Ruling That NFL Draft Is Illegal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled yesterday that the National Football League draft of college players, in use for 41 years but modified two years ago, was illegal.

The three-member court, with one dissent in part, upheld the 1976 decision of U.S. District Court Judge William Bryant that re-

jected his award of \$276,000 to damages to James Smith, a former defensive back with the Washington Redskins who was injured in his rookie year in 1968.

The appellate court returned the case to the lower court for a further computation of damages to be paid to Smith, who contended in his 1970 suit against the Redskins and

the NFL that the draft stifled the marketing of his football skills.

In his 1976 decision, Bryant said that the essence of the draft is an agreement among team owners "that the right to negotiate with each top-quality graduating college athlete will be allocated to one team, and that no other team will deal with that person."

Bryant called the arrangement an "outright, undisguised refusal to deal," and said it "constitutes a group boycott in its classic and pernicious form, a practice which has long been condemned."

In the appellate court opinion, Judge Malcolm Wilkey wrote that the draft, as it was held in 1968, was "undeniably anti-competitive

both in its purpose and its effect." Wilkey said that because the draft was designed to promote the teams' playing-field equality rather than to inflate their profit margins, it was not the purpose of being described, in subjective terms, as nefarious.

"But this fact does not prevent its purpose from being described, in objective terms, as anti-competitive, for suppressing competition is the very essence of the restraint."

He said that the predictable effect of the draft, as the evidence established and as Bryant found, "was to lower the salary levels of the best college players."

"There can be no doubt that the effect of the draft as it existed in 1968 was to 'suppress or even destroy competition' in the market for players' services."

Shortly after the ruling by Bryant, the NFL owners signed a collective bargaining agreement with the NFL Players Association permitting a draft under a labor-law exemption to the anti-trust laws. However, the current draft has been reduced from 28 rounds to 12 rounds.

Wilkey wrote the 38-page opinion on behalf of Judges Carl McGowan and George MacKinnon. MacKinnon filed a 67-page opinion in which he disagreed with parts of the majority's views.

Basically, MacKinnon said, he did not believe the draft as it was conducted in 1968, was in violation of the anti-trust laws. And, even if it were, he said, Smith was not damaged by any anti-competitive evil.

But Smith's attorney said, "The NFL is a cartel of millionaires who have combined to exercise their monopoly power to conscript players willy-nilly into their ranks. The owners have gotten away with murder for 40 years."



SHOULDERING THE LOAD — Guard Lloyd Free of the San Diego Clippers uses his shoulder while driving past Rick Wilson of the Atlanta Hawks Thursday, Atlanta won, 125-101.

## Versus France in Toulouse

## Russia Faces First Major Rugby Test

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Nov. 10 (IHT) — Wales plays New Zealand in Cardiff and France plays the Soviet Union in Toulouse tomorrow. Both matches will be rugby.

The Soviet Union? "It must be a political match," a British rugby figure speculated the other day, because Russians playing rugby could not be much of a sporting event.

Another observer recalled North Korea's mysterious trip into international soccer at the World Cup in 1966.

Mystery indeed. The Soviet Embassy here has been closed all week to celebration of the October Revolution. Despite repeated French requests, Moscow furnished no advance data on the players. The Russians will trot onto the field tomorrow for their first match against a major rugby country.

The Soviet captain, Mikhail Gerasimov, appears to be a realist in his expectations. He said today in Toulouse that he is optimistic but holds no grand illusions about his team's chances tomorrow.

The French have picked their best team, just to be safe. Flanker Jean-Pierre Rives is a surprise — and surprised — captain in the absence of No. 8 Jean-Pierre Bastiat, who injured a knee in a club match last month. A newcomer, Michel Billac, is the country's classiest center.

When France started playing international matches in 1906, the established powers won by lopsided scores. Now it is Russia's turn — and this is where politics of a sort comes in.

The Russians had scarcely been admitted to the Continental championship of Amateur Rugby Federation (FIRA) last season when they began throwing their weight around. At issue, among other things, were

control of FIRA and rugby relations with South Africa.

Moscow threatened recently to call off tomorrow's match — which launches the Russians' first season in the top FIRA division — if France accepted a South Africa request for a match this fall.

The French who toured Japan and Canada in September and October, say that they told South Africa their schedule was already full.

Soviet rugby will be put in its place tomorrow. Or so the French quietly hope. There was some concern when the Soviet military team tied the French military, 6-6, at Nevers last month. The French pulled themselves together and won the second match, 21-3, at Bourgoin.

The mystery in Cardiff, where New Zealand has beaten Wales three times since the last Welsh victory in 1953, concerns the Welsh, Gareth Edwards, Gerald Davies, Phil Bennett and Terry Cobner have all resigned from international play since last season's Welsh sweep against England, France, Ireland and Scotland.

Against an untied new Welsh team, New Zealand will be after the second of four test victories it seeks on Oct. 18 — Dec. 16 tour of Britain and Ireland. The All Blacks won in Dublin last Saturday, 10-6, without great distinction. Wales, England and Scotland are yet to come.

win. This time Mitton was never a serious challenger.

Mayer, who won last year when Borg boycotted the event, survived a scare before beating Lendl. It was a classic power game — both players could hardly wait for a chance to get to the net.

Lendl, the world's top-ranked junior, blew a set point in the tie-breaker before giving the match away 10-12 on a double-fault after saving three earlier match points by Mayer.

Smith edged Tom Gullikson, one of the tennis twins from the United States, 7-6, 7-6. Ashe overcame Heinz Günthardt, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4, and Gullikson eliminated U.S. Davis Cup teammate Bob Lutz, 7-6, 6-3.

Last time they met — in the third round of the U.S. Open — Mitton won the first set and led the second 3-1 before Borg stormed back to

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Last time they met — in the third round of the U.S. Open — Mitton won the first set and led the second 3-1 before Borg stormed back to

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## NFL Weekend

## Backsliding Giants Face Redskins

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT) — Previews of all games National Football League games follow, with won-lost records in parentheses.

## National Conference

Giants (5-5) at Washington (7-3) — Jack Pardee isn't saying who the Redskins quarterback will be, but the Giants expect Joe Theismann.

Joe Pisarcik, currently the league's most maligned quarterback, will start for the Giants, whose need for a competent comebacker is equally desperate. This team is marching backward, and who can turn it

around? Betting line: Washington by 7½ points.

Dallas (6-4) vs. Green Bay (7-3), at Milwaukee — Packers proved against Eagles they, too, can play poorly. They are vulnerable to a pass rush, but Cowboys haven't had one lately. Champions lost last two to master quarterbacks, Tarkenton and Griese, which Green Bay lacks. But field at Milwaukee is slow and, if wet, will curb Cowboy speed. Betting line: Dallas by 7.

Atlanta (6-4) at New Orleans (5-5) — Saints have a far better offense; Falcons a far better defense. Defense is supposed to be more important but no one has stopped Saints' Archie Manning this season. He is NFL's No. 1 passer. Falcons have won four in a row, Saints three of last four. Betting line: New Orleans by 3.

Tampa Bay (4-6) at Detroit (3-7) — Lions beat Buccaneers on Sept. 9. "We've improved since," says John McKay, Tampa coach. "We'll win some more." Mike Rae replaced Doug Williams, out with a broken jaw, at quarterback. Lions have a rookie-of-the-year candidate in Al Baker, defensive end. But their offense won't go far against Bucs. Betting line: Detroit by 3.

St. Louis (2-8) at San Francisco (1-9) — Cardinals now have a lot going for them besides two-game winning streak. 49ers finally gave up on Steve Deberg at quarterback and will start Scott Bull. O.J. Simpson's replacement is Paul Horfe, who has had only 21 carries this season. Betting line: St. Louis by 5.

Chicago (3-7) at Minnesota (6-4) — Fran Tarkenton has a fat lip with 60 stitches to it but nothing is wrong with the rest of him. Vikings won last three because defense tightened up. Jim Marshall, 40 years old, and Carl Eller, 36, are starting again. Bears switched quarterbacks at halftime, Mike Phipps for Bob Avelini, to futile effort to end seven-game losing streak. They expect to go back to Avelini. Betting line: Minnesota by 8.

Pittsburgh (9-1) at Los Angeles (8-2) — The figures favor the Rams slightly because of a stronger defense. Another edge is that three former Steelers coaches are now on Ray Malavasi's staff. But how do you stop Terry Bradshaw, Lynn Swann and John Stallworth? Latter two have caught 73 passes, 13 for touchdowns. Betting line: Los Angeles by 2½.

Jets (6-4) at Philadelphia (5-5) — After Denver, the Jets believe they can walk on water. Wesley Walk-

er's average gain per reception is 25.4 yards, the league's best. Eagles again will try to get by without injured backs; Cleveland Franklin and Bill Campbell find new starting. The defense is fine with Bill Bergey as mean as ever. Betting line: Philadelphia by 4.

American Conference

Baltimore (4-6) at Seattle (5-5) — Seahawks have a lot of speed and play well on Kingdome's fast Astroturf. Their quarterback, Tim Lutz, has gained respect of his peers this season and also has great statistics. With Bert Jones alive and reasonably well, no mountain is too tall for Colts. Betting line: Seattle by 3½.

Denver (6-4) at Cleveland (5-5) — Jets' fourth-quarter comeback took much steam out of Browns, who no longer make as many big defensive plays and who have a severe quarterback problem. Norris Weese is the only healthy passer, but Craig Morton is likely to start. Browns cannot get enough out of their offense, although the quarterback, Brian Sipe, has done well. Betting line: even.

Houston (6-4) at New England (3-8) — Big offense against big defense. Oilers have the defense. They had seven quarterback sacks against Cleveland. But their offense is the key to the game. It must control the ball with Dan Pastorini completing passes, a practice which has long been condemned.

In the appellate court opinion, Judge Malcolm Wilkey wrote that the draft, as it was held in 1968, was "undeniably anti-competitive both in its purpose and its effect."

Wilkey said that because the draft was designed to promote the teams' playing-field equality rather than to inflate their profit margins, it was not the purpose of being described, in subjective terms, as nefarious.

"But this fact does not prevent its purpose from being described, in objective terms, as anti-competitive, for suppressing competition is the very essence of the restraint."

He said that the predictable effect of the draft, as the evidence established and as Bryant found, "was to lower the salary levels of the best college players."

"There can be no doubt that the effect of the draft as it existed in 1968 was to 'suppress or even destroy competition' in the market for players' services."

Shortly after the ruling by Bryant, the NFL owners signed a collective bargaining agreement with the NFL Players Association permitting a draft under a labor-law exemption to the anti-trust laws. However, the current draft has been reduced from 28 rounds to 12 rounds.

Wilkey wrote the 38-page opinion on behalf of Judges Carl McGowan and George MacKinnon. MacKinnon filed a 67-page opinion in which he disagreed with parts of the majority's views.

Basically, MacKinnon said, he did not believe the draft as it was conducted in 1968, was in violation of the anti-trust laws. And, even if it were, he said, Smith was not damaged by any anti-competitive evil.

But Smith's attorney said, "The NFL is a cartel of millionaires who have combined to exercise their monopoly power to conscript players willy-nilly into their ranks. The owners have gotten away with murder for 40 years."

Conference title and Cotton Bowl berth most likely at stake. In league play, Texas is 4-0 and Houston 5-0.

Randy McEachern will start at quarterback for the Longhorns, but Jam Jones and Brad Beck, both freshmen, will be in the backfield. Three of Texas' starting offensive linemen are freshmen as well — guards Joe Shearin and Mike Baab and tackle Terry Tausch.

The key likely will be how well Lam Jones handles his tight defense and how well Texas' defense can slow the Cougars' ground game.

At Lincoln, Neb., there is a Big Eight title up for grabs as well as a trip to the Orange Bowl. Both clubs enter at 5-0 with Nebraska leading the nation in scoring (41.3 points) and to total offense (515.2) and Oklahoma second in both categories (40.4, 483.1).

Although Oklahoma has beaten the Cornhuskers the last six times, Oklahoma coach Barry Switzer takes little for granted.

"It's the biggest one of the year for us, as it always is," he said. "The big improvement that Nebraska has made since last year is in its defense. They are big and strong to front and their other guys can run. They do so many things offensively they can keep you off balance."

Oklahoma is led by running back Billy Sims, the nation's leading rusher who is coming off three straight 200-yard plus games.

Elsewhere, Alabama meets LSU, Southern California plays Washington, Michigan visits Northwestern, UCLA travels to Oregon State and Georgia is at Florida.

Chylak Retires

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP) — Nestor Chylak, 36, senior umpire in the American League, has announced his retirement and has been named assistant supervisor of the league's umpires.

Chylak, who has been an umpire since 1954, was born in Poland and came to the U.S. in 1954. He was a member of the Polish American Club and the Polish American Athletic Club.

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## Penn State Resumes Its Quest for Title

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Nov. 10 (UPI) — Penn State's elusive drive continues tomorrow when the Nittany Lions face North Carolina State in a showdown of Heisman Trophy candidates.

With a 9-0 record, Penn State will resume what has become its annual quest: a national title.

Since Joe Paterno has been its head coach, Penn State has compiled a record of 121-24-1, including perfect seasons of 11-0 (1968, 1969) and 12-0 (1973) and an 11-1 mark last year.

All of which is a monument to football excellence at University Park, Pa. But with an easier schedule than some top-ranked schools and the East regarded as the backwaters of college football, the national title has never found its way to Penn State.

Tomorrow, there will be an added attraction at Beaver Stadium: Penn State's quarterback, Chuck Fustus, will be Wolfpack running back Ted Brown.

Fustus broke three Penn State records by completing 22 of 36 passes for 315 yards last season and his 11-yard touchdown pass to Scott Fitzkee with 58 seconds remaining gave the Lions a 21-17 victory at Raleigh, N.C.

Brown was the key figure in the Wolfpack's near upset, setting a school record with 251 yards in 37 carries. The 200-pound senior has gained 1,052 yards this season and is the NCAA's fifth all-time leading rusher.

"Brown is a super football player," Paterno said. "Whenever he runs the ball in the open field, boom, he's gone. If he catches it in the open field, boom, same way."

Paterno has completed 37 percent of his passes for 1,667 yards and thrown for 11 touchdowns while leading a balanced Penn State offense that is averaging 402 yards per game — 205 rushing and 197 passing.

"Penn State has a strong team to every area," said Wolfpack coach Bo Rein, whose club is 6-2. "They are a very solid team. They have excellent overall speed. They are playing like a team with a mission and, of course, you know what that is."

That mission for Penn State is a New Year's night date to the Orange Bowl with top-ranked Oklahoma for the national championship.

In two other major games this weekend, Texas meets Houston and Nebraska hosts the Sooners.

The Houston Cougars roll into Austin, Texas, with a Southwest

conference title and Cotton Bowl berth most likely at stake. In league play, Texas is 4-0 and Houston 5-0.

Randy McEachern will start at quarterback for the Longhorns, but Jam Jones and Brad Beck, both freshmen, will be in the backfield. Three of Texas' starting offensive linemen are freshmen as well — guards Joe Shearin and Mike Baab and tackle Terry Tausch.

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## Seattle Slew Ready

## For His Final Start

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI) — Riva Ridge's 197



